The Bombay Gazette.

N. 7,252.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE... ..RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

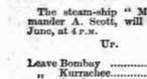
In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Burmah," 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 22nd June at noon.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	22	Leave Madras	5
„ Carwar	24	„ Coconada	7
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Galle	30	„ False Point	10
	July.	Arrive Calcutta	11
„ Negapatam	2		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 12th June, at 4 P.M.

Up.	June.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Bussorah	2
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	6
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	6
„ Muscat	20	„ Linga	8
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	12
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive Bussorah	28	Arrive Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Behar," (1,603 tons, and 200 H. P.), Captain A. M. Lockie, will be despatched for the above ports on Friday, the 11th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also passengers and cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th June, 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medea," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medea."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "British Admiral," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "British Admiral."

Bombay, 31st May, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dunelm," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Dunelm."

Bombay, 7th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Shanghai," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Sample parcels will be delivered on application to Captain Crockett on board.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Shanghai."

Bombay, 4th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Night Hawk," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Night Hawk."

Bombay, 8th June, 1869.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CARWAR.—The Port Officer, Carwar, has telegraphed that the Buoy placed south east of Oyster Rock Light House has broken adrift and cannot be replaced until after the Monsoon.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bronch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bronch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,
Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Bathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,600 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched probably on Wednesday, the 16th June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mandi.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

RETURN FARES.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 12th June, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on Wednesday the 9th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th June, 1869.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Residence on the Esplanade. Stabling for Horses if required. Apply to M. S., office of this paper.

WANTED, to Purchase, second-hand Law Books, English and Indian. Priced lists, specifying date of edition, to be forwarded to the Editor "Nagpore Observer."

WANTED, a pair of young, handsome, serviceable, thorough-bred, Australian Horses, height not less than 15-3. Also a single horse answering the above description, but of bay colour. Apply to Dadabhoy Bomanjee, Coach-Builder, No. 230, near the Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

THE BOMBAY and TROMBAY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The first and final distribution of assets of the above Company amongst the shareholders, at the rate of Rs. 54 8-16 (Rupees Fifty-four and annas Eight per share,) will be made on and after Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Company's Office, No. 8 Church Lane, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3.

Production of the allotments or receipts will be necessary.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th June, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Ayala Albrecht's Champagnes, of fine delicate dry flavour, especially adapted for consumption in India.

1st Quality, Gold foil, Black Label, quarts	Rs. 28
2nd do. Tin foil, Green „ „	„ 26
3rd do. Tin foil, White „ „	„ 24

These wines have for years been held in high estimation in other parts of India, and in introducing them for the first time to consumers in Bombay, the Consignees feel confident these Champagnes will be found equal, if not superior, to any other in the market.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods will be sold by public auction, at the Town Custom House, (in accordance with the Notice given in the "Government Gazette" of the 20th May last, and in conformity with Sections 56 and 57 of Act VI. of 1863,) on Thursday the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, consisting of oilman's stores, boots and shoes, pistols and gunsgun caps, crockery ware, preserved soups, wet dates, sundry old wearing apparel, tea, sharkfins, rice, China slippers, Europe flour in casks, sailors' clasp knives, and a variety of other articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within 3 days after the day of sale.

A. TAYLOR,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 8th June, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at TANK STREET.—On Tuesday, the 22nd June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Dyer Mahomed Yahoo, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Syed Ibrahim bin Syed Ahmed, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at New Tank and fronting the west side of Tank Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1536 and 3102, assessed under No. 31, containing by admeasurement 551 6-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Tank Street, on or towards the west by the said Tank Street, on or towards the north by the house of Govind, and on or towards the south by the house of Bhugvandas.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1869.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay having, in connection with the above Institution, offered a premium of Rs. 300 for the best design for a Native Bath and Washhouse, the Directors have resolved upon coupling the premium with a gold medal. The design, accompanied by an estimate, working, drawing and general description to be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 31st August.

The Bath and Wash-house to be fitted with taps or fountains, and having Latrines attached, the water from the bathroom to be made available partly for flushing the Latrines and partly for watering the public roads.

The design should be for twenty-five males, and twenty-five females. The building to be covered; to be quite plain and as inexpensive as possible; and all the fittings to be of the simplest and most substantial description.

HURRYCHUND SADASEWJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Mechanics' Institution over the Dockyard, Gate, 10th June, 1869.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND PHANTASMAGORIA APPARATUS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, of large size and best construction; with 5½ inch condensing lenses and rackwork adjustment; improved Argand lamp and reflector; and 96 painted slides, executed in the most artistic style, comprising large Comic Slides, Moving Comic Slides, Lever Slides, Chromatropes, Photographs of Statues, and Various Views; complete in case	270 0	300 0
MAGIC LANTERN; with Astronomical, Comic, Panoramic, and Slipping Slides, Chromatropes, &c.	50 0	55 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	95 0	105 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	125 0	140 0
Ditty ditto ditto ditto	140 0	160 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 55 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs. as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra shide bolt, doubly secure	1 4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1 8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1 8
Do. do. large size	1 12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2 8
Do. do. large size	3 8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2 4
Do. large size	2 8
Do. russia leather	2 12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5 0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from. Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE or IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS.

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

WANTED.

BOARD and LODGING can be had with a respectable Family in Colaba. Stabling attached. Address D., "Bombay Gazette" office.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a small House opposite the English Hotel, Fort. Rent Rupees Fifty per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a Godown at the corner of Parsee Bazaar Street and Church Gate Street. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungulow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the clite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a récherché Cabinet Wine
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL and MUSCATEL, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES or SHERRY WINES, in six styles, dry and 'pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA, MARASCHINO DI, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any [illegible] can have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

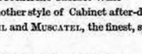
WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon



CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER. Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	„ 27 „
Fine Pale	„	„ 29 „
Superior Port	„	„ 27 „
Do. Claret	Pints.	„ 14 „
Brandy	„	„ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

12th May 1869.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20 „
Do. Moselle ..... Qts.	„ 42 „
Do. Brandy	„ 30 „
Do. Sherry	„ 25 „
Do. Claret	„ 23 „
Coyto & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	„ 27 „
Do. Port Wine, of 1840 Vintage	„ 30 „
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 18 „
Port Wine of 1815	„ 30 „
Do. of 1847	„ 24 „

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts } at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 } per dozen	Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 } and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... }	

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Boothwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

CLARET.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case	4 doz. Rs.	10 per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „ „	12 „
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „ „	15 „
1864 Chateau Larroc	„	1 „ „	20 „
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „ „	25 „
BRANDY.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „ „	22 „
Do. 10 „	„	1 „ „	30 „
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „ „	20 „
SHERRY.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „ „	18 „
Do.	„	2 „ „	22 „
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „ „	30 „

MACNEE, THOMSON, & WARNEKEN

CHARLES TOVEY and SON,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.

The Agents for the above firm have the pleasure to announce the arrival ex "Gaulois" and "Courier de Bombay" of first shipments of Charles Tovey's Champagnes quoted as follows:—

	Rs.
Ay ... **	32
Extra dry Sillery Royal	36
Royal Bouzy	40
Verzenay Imperial	50

CHAMPAGNE IN HALF PINTS.

Ay, per case of 4 dozens	31
Royal Bouzy do. (very dry)	50

Attention is requested to the following.

CLARETS.—C. T.'s Médoc ordinaire	15
St. Estephe (2. B.) ... **	30
Charles Tovey's $ 1 **	40
... ... **	25
SAUTERNE ... ... **	30
BURGUNDIES.—Beaune **	30
Chablis ** ... **	30
Pouilly Blanc **	25
SPARKLING MOSELLE.—Muscat Moselle **	36
SHERRIES.—Pale dry dinner **	24
Choice Amontillado ... ... **	28
Choicest Solera **	40
COGNAC BRANDY.—Charles Tovey's $ 1 ... ... ** ...	32

Pints of most of the above at Rs. 2 per 2 dozen Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co., Calcutta.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread } Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. } Fancy Striped	28	
ADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45
BADHAM'S	Gothic Linen Front and Cuffs	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each..	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock } Steel, Protection Ribbs, with } Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mandi	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington	Drab latest shape, Tall	19	0
	Jerome, Cantab		7	8
	Iris, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab and Black		
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0

Lincoln and Bennetts 16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ..... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium „ „	7	8
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best mo. India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S GLOVES, THE BEST QUALITY. White Kid, Military Doe, Color'd Kid, Dog Skin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE enquiry for Elphinstones, Colabas, and Old Bank of Bombay shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
1,000,000	100		all 5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
9,140,000	1,000		all 8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500		all 3 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	580
3,750,000	1,000		all 7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250		all 6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	300
700,000	200		all 6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250		all 12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,150,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1475
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	380
2,080,000	1,000	600	,11-14	Do. New	475
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fever Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	900
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	300

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee ...	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
137,500	12,500	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,200	1,200	1000do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
167,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
150,000	2,000	1,500	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3800
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
50,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2700
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co. 780
125,000	2,500	all	50	Alliance Spinning 1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright 400
500,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay 2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United ... 1795
...	200	200	12 pc.	Broach Mills 265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning 1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern 1400
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's 700
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental 1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal 1400

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Bethon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Smith, Cornet, 18th Hussars, to join, from England.
Heath, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Reynolds, Lieutenant, 3rd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Hogg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Wigson, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Day, Lieuteuant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Heath, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Baroda.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 7th June, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

17th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. T. Christie to retain the Adjutantcy on promotion.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
Havre	Coffee	£1 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 4	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Charges.	Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Richard Cobden	Berry	Rangoon, March 20.
	Hilja	Blomberg	New Castle, Dec. 2.
	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, May 30.
	Scotia (s)	Adam	Juddah, May 24.
	Futta Ela	Nacoda	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Carlisle	Shapcott	Liverpool.
	Weatherfield	Richard	Liverpool.
	Sieve Bloom	Leask	Liverpool.

The ship Indus, Hicks, to London and Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Chindwin, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 4 Candia (s) ..... Fentiman ..... Suez.
Blackwall ..... Corbett ..... London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STORY—May 11th, at Blackheath, near London, Amy Blanche, infant daughter of J. Story, Esq., aged eight and a half months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869.

By a strange concatenation of circumstances, the *Friend of India* and the *Englishman* on the 3rd inst. each produces an article in favour of a United Bank for all India. Smitten hip and thigh, routed in front, flank, and rear, in a controversy which has lasted nearly two years, they retreat to their original position. They raise once more the flag "Amalgamation." When the Bombay community were almost in the same position as if the city had been overwhelmed by an earthquake, a resolute few met the Bank of Bengal representative on the very same ground, fought and conquered. Then there was disunion in our ranks, now there is not. It is possible that one or two, from purely interested motives, are averse to the closure of the Bengal Bank Agency, but they make no secret of their motives; they openly avow that the greater the competition the greater the public convenience. They ignore the lesson which the experience of the Old Bank of Bombay, and the hundred and one mushroom banks started during the mania, ought to have taught them. They already forget that undue competition is certain in the course of time to beget undue facilities. The amalgamation cry now repeated will rally round our standard every one of those who have hitherto thought more of their own individual interests than of the public weal. The *Friend* knows that, even amongst those whom he presumes to be in favour of his scheme, every attempt to initiate a public meeting in favour of the Bank of Bengal—though pressed only as personal friends and business correspondents could press—has signally failed. But those who support the Bank of Bengal in its intrusive policy will not read aright the signs of the times. They think that baseless allegations will serve their ends. They even condescend to throw dirt over all and everything connected with our Presidency Bank. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.* Not one statement made by us have they been able to refute. Let us look at the arguments they now advance. The *Englishman* alleges that the loss to shareholders would be greater were anything to affect the stability of the Bank of Bengal, than were the New Bank of Bombay to be wound up. We admit the correctness of the deduction, but we ask why the Bank of Bengal has taken a step which endangers its stability? Why does the Bank of Bengal continue to intrude within the limits of our presidency? It knows that through undue favour it was able to steal an inglorious march upon us. Despite orders from Secretaries of State—for orders, we assert, were given—it hesitates to retreat, when to hesitate is loss. The *Englishman* argues that because the Bank of Bengal dividend has been so much, and that of the New Bank of Bombay so much less, the latter institution is as unable to manage its own affairs as it is to manage the business of others. It forgets that during the first half of last year our Presidency Bank was engaged in calling up its capital, and making the arrangements necessary for the conduct of its business. It forgets that the Directors, with a candour which the Bank of Bengal Directors would do well to imitate, told the shareholders that in consequence of the facilities afforded by the increased railway communication, the paying business of the Bank would in future be transacted during the first six months of the year. It forgets also—wilfully, we fear—that the profits actually realised were made in direct competition with the Bank of Bengal agency. The measure of truthfulness in the *Englishman's* statements may be tested by its declaration that the capital employed by the Bank of Bengal is five times more than that employed by the New Bank of Bombay. We find the totals in the last published balance sheets to be Rs. Rs. 6,80,00,000 against Rs. 3,54,00,000, and we ask the Government of India, as well as the public, what reliance can be placed on arguments based on grounds so utterly false? When the current six months shall be ended, and the results of the working of the respective Presidency Banks shall be known, the *Englishman* may have little cause to glory, It now tells us one instructive fact. It tells us that the principal portion of the Bank of Bengal's profits is derived from its Branches. We are completely astonished. Though Calcutta has had no crisis, it is admitted that the policy of Mr. Dickson has driven into the hands of the Exchange Banks the paying portion of the Calcutta business. The stability of the Bank of Bengal may therefore be said to rest on its Branches, things of yesterday, Mr. Dickson's own creations. We can now appreciate in its true light the desire of the Directors to force amalgamation on our Presidency Bank, even although Mr. Dickson has not sufficient confidence in it to entrust it with the agency of the Bank which he represents. It is difficult to reconcile the wish with the assertion. Oh, glorious inconsistency! We would amalgamate, but we won't trust you! We in Bombay prefer now, as ever, our dinner on herbs and peace, and we are certain that every firm in the presidency holds the same opinion. Perhaps, too, our herbs may prove to be sweeter and more digestible eating than land speculations in Rangoon and absconded treasurers in Akyab!

The *Friend* takes higher ground than the *Englishman*, and attempts to argue that the convenience to Government will be increased by a United Bank of India. It even offers to bring our Presidency Bank within the folds of the Bank of Bengal on terms favourable to the shareholders. Will any bribe tempt us to become bondsmen, and to kiss the rod that has been raised to strike us? Before offering this happy suggestion, the *Friend* throws its pellet on the pile on which they seek to offer up our Presidency Bank; but it does it disingenuously. It ignores the report of our Bank which contains the names of the Directors elected be the shareholders. It asserts that the two Presidency Banks will continue on a different footing, though it well knows that whenever Sir Charles Jackson's report shall have been considered by the India Council, and the future connection of Government with the Presidency Banks determined, the same measure will be meted to the Presidency Bank of Bombay as to the Presidency Bank of Bengal. It even derides the not unnatural unwillingness of our Bank to double its capital, when that already called up has been found to be sufficient. It says—Why, four years ago you said two millions were necessary for the expanded, and still expanding, trade of Western India. True: in its anxiety to make a hit, it overlooks the barb it drives into the hide of the Bank of Bengal, which, with half its capital invested in Government Securities at Head Office, owes more than half its dividend to the Branches. It also, with questionable taste, jeers the shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay because Government required that they should have the privilege of subscribing for the reserved issue of the shares of our Presidency Bank—an issue which was prescribed by Government under certain contingencies, and not left to the discretion of the Directors. We seek not to retaliate any of the personalities which have been hurled at us. The simple manner in which we have alluded to them is a sufficient answer to one and all. The poverty of a soil, we are told, is shown in its products; and if the *Friend* and *Englishman* are driven to the expedients we have in fairness attempted to set forth, they must feel that the end is at hand.

On the plea which the *Friend* now advances for his change of front we are prepared to join issue. "Consideration as to what may be best for the right management of the Indian finances and for the convenience of the Indian Government." But we have unearthed our subtle foes from that cover already, and in our issue of the 13th April we gave sufficient reasons why Government should have no confidence in the Bank of Bengal. Our grounds were good, and no one has called them in question—How could Government have confidence in a "United Bank of India" under the same management as the Bank of Bengal?

It is almost necessary to remind the public that Government is pledged to give our Presidency Bank a charter, and, if the Secretary of State's despatches are to be accepted as a guide, pledged to thrust the intrusive Bank of Bengal from this presidency. How can it then in honesty or good faith make terms with the Bank of Bengal by which that institution shall "spread its wings on the West." The dream is a grand one, but the Secretary of State is most decidedly opposed to it; and the Government of India, pledged to an opposite course, are still further bound by orders from home to use their utmost endeavours to procure the removal of the Bank of Bengal Agency from this city. If they try in earnest, can their success be doubted? We opine not.

Engaged in this visionary scheme, flattered by local interests—interests how strong, nothing can demonstrate so well as a perusal of the speech made by the Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce the other day on his re-election—the Directors of the Bank of Bengal are allowing the interests confided to their care to drift into extreme danger. When the rumour first got abroad that they had voted Mr. Dickson a pension of £1,000 a year, his greatest supporters declared there could be no truth in it, as the Directors would, in taking such a step, be only cutting their own throats, and giving their able Secretary an inducement to retire. We have warned them that the present agitation, if carried to the extreme, can only result in the severance of all Government connection with the Presidency Banks. Are they prepared for this? Are the shareholders determined to risk all on Mr. Dickson's platform? The *Englishman* shows what the loss would be to the Bank of Bengal as compared with the Bank of Bombay. At all hazards we resist both intrusion and amalgamation. Mr. Dickson has his own provision. He is but a man after all, and unfortunately an interested one too, as we hear he aspires to be agent in London of the United Bank of India. Are the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal prepared to trust their interests in the hands of such a representative? We ask the question in all seriousness, and we trust they will take an early opportunity to define, for the guidance of the Directors, the policy they wish to be pursued, instead of allowing their position and influence to be used for purely personal purposes. While we continue true to ourselves nothing can force us to accept the liabilities of the Bank of Bengal, and we dare say our "benighted" friends will even prefer a little pawnbroking to the very questionable operations at some of the Branches of the Bank of Bengal.

WE are authorised to state that the management of the Berar Treasuries has not been entrusted to the Bank of Bengal, and that the "Friend of India" is misinformed when it makes such an announcement. The intrusive agency here was entrusted, indeed, with the sale of some bills on the Oomrawuttee Treasury, but we understand that it has not been able to execute the commission in full. This is easily to be accounted for by its want of connection with the district. The New Bank of Bombay is the only channel through which the Resident at Hyderabad can hope to work his surplus balances to advantage.

WHAT a standing commentary on the resources of this great military port of Western India is the luckless Bucentaur! There she is, still firmly fixed on the rocks, with masts nearly intact, sails stretched, flag flying. Ships making the port, it is admitted, *may* mistake her for a sail in deep water—one, we have been told, narrowly escaped her fate by getting too close in. For two or three days the strength of this port was put forth in order to break down the masts; gun after gun was fired—with no effect! If any one had said that a full rigged ship could lie within a mile of a battery and brave its fire with impunity, he would have been called a madman. Yet here is an actual case in point. If our gunners cannot destroy the rigging of a motionless ship, what injury could they hope to inflict on a ship in motion? So far as any one can tell, a pirate might come up and bombard us with impunity. Why not employ some competent officer of the Royal Engineers—if we have any—to destroy this wreck? If the Harbour folks can't do it, surely some volunteer of ability could be found to rid the Prongs of a standing scandal to the naval and military administration of Bombay. Yesterday afternoon we noticed that the foretopmast of the wrecked vessel had come down and that the rigging hung in greater confusion than before: otherwise there seemed to be no change.

IN an article, otherwise tolerably sensible, on the Municipal Muddle, the "Times of India" says "the meeting of to-day has been characterized beforehand as a 'dramatic and sensational event,' *but*, as we have endeavoured to show, it mainly refers to matters of stern dry business." In the first place we have to remark that the statement is not exact—what was said was that "the meeting *ought to be* dramatic and sensational." In the next place we may remind our contemporary that business may be stern and even dry, yet painfully sensational and dramatic. Another observation in the article is this, "Again, it has been said that the resolution is personal, that it is an attack on the Commissioner, and so forth. This puerile, gossipping way of referring to public questions would be appropriate enough in the small politics of country towns at home [not, surely, if it is inaccurate?], but Mr. Crawford of all men would beg to be saved from this sort of skirmishing defence." Here we have to lament a want of understanding on the part of our contemporary, who, apparently, sometimes runs as he reads. No defence of Mr. Crawford, skirimshing or other, was made. The objection to the resolutions was that they took a narrow issue, which also happened to be a personal issue. The question before the Bench is larger than the conduct of Mr. Crawford, and it was because we desire to see the larger question dealt with that we objected to the proposed method of handling only a small part of it. Our contemporary would understand this well enough if he were not so hasty. Last autumn the "Times of India" understood the points at issue and yet misrepresented them. Now he misrepresents them because he does not take the trouble to understand. We have not had any practical experience of the proper mode of dealing with small politics in country towns at home, but may question the morality of the course recommended; while we can only regard the use of the words "puerile and gossipping" as a fair specimen of that laxity in the employment of the Queen's English which has of late been too frequent in the columns of our contemporary.

MR. MAXWELL MELVILL, the newly-appointed Judge of the High Court, arrived at Bombay by the Kurrachee steamer yesterday. The "Sindian" asserts that Mr. Coghlan is to be his successor as Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

LADY MAYO and party returned to Simla from their trip into the interior on Monday the 31st ult.

THE ex-Ameer Mahomed Azim, Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, are reported to have arrived at Teheran, where they waited on the Shah, with whom they had an interview.

THE King of Bokhara is said to have announced his intention of making a circuit through his country, to collect the revenue in person, in order to pay off the balance of 50,000 tillas still due as tribute to the Russians, which he has promised to pay within a period of two cessary amount.

PRIVATE WATERHOUSE, 105th Regiment, who was sentenced by the High Court at Allahabad to be hanged for the murder of his comrade, was executed on Saturdry morning last. His confession, says the "Pioneer," amounted to no more than this—that he had no intention of taking the life of his comrade, but that being maddened by drink, in a moment of temptation, he fired the fatal shot.

THE "Pioneer" believes it is not Lord Mayo's intention to appoint a successor immediately to Colonel Haines in the guardianship of the young Nizam [this is the name our contemporary now for the second time gives the young Rajah of Mysore]. "The little fellow is hardly out of his babyhood; and months, or even a year or two, might elapse, without any harm arising. A circumspect choice for the post, as many peculiar qualities should be combined in the man to fil it, will be cheap at the cost of the delay."

THE "Pioneer" makes the timely suggestion to any who may meditate a premature sale of their household gods in consequence of the reliefs lately published, that its provisions will be liable to suspension or revision should a deficient rainfall intensify or even prolong the present scarcity of grain and fodder. In that case probably few, if any, moves will take place, beyond those of regiments homeward bound, and such as may be required to take part in the military display at the great durbar in Agra.

THE sergeant-major of Captain Maunderson's Mountain Battery at Jutogh met with a sad death last week. He was employed in drilling the men of his battery when the mule on which he rode galloped to the edge of a very steep khud, and then stopped so suddenly that the rider was pitched off and thrown down the khud with such force that his head was smashed to pieces. The scabbard of his sword fell off, and was doubled in two; and the sword itself entered the body of the unfortunate man.

THE French newspapers occasionally furnish English readers with various scraps of most remarkable English information. According to the "Athenæum" a French paper asserts that the Queen has most graciously conferred on Mr. Costa the much-coveted title of Esquire.

THE Ameer Shere Ali, says the "Pioneer," is ostensibly using endeavours to effect a result, which, if achieved, may be held almost to prove the sincerity of his good-will towards us. He is said to be trying to open the direct Khyber route instead of that via Michnee now in use. This latter involves a detour of two long marches over a worse road than that which it is sought to re-open. It is simply a question of adequately subsidizing the tribes, or rather, perhaps, of employing in the right proportion bribes and threats.

A MADRAS paper mentions that in a row which occurred on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., in Ungappah Naick's Street, four men of the 45th Regiment and about six natives exchanged compliments in the shape of stones and brickbats, and, as usual, the Europeans were more or less wounded. One native was captured by the police and was fined ten rupees.

THE "Bangalore Herald" hears that the (Queen's) 16th Lancers are to relieve the 18th Hussars at Secunderabad next November. The reason assigned is the present unhealthiness existing in the latter regiment. The Lancers arrived in Bangalore in September 1865. Colonel Dickson proceeded to England some weeks ago, and the corps is at present commanded by Colonel White.

THE "Sindian" learns from Upper Sind that Colonel Phayre, the Political Superintendent and Commandant-in-Chief, Sind Frontier Field Force, has recommended to the military authorities at Kurrachee the purchase of the late General Jacob's palace at Jacobabad (at present the property of Sir William Merewether, the Commissioner in Sind) for the residence of the Political Superintendent.

THE Government of India have, the "Madras Times" believes, been cutting and carving without mercy at the budget of the Madras Government. They have struck out three lakhs from the police estimates, two lakhs from the military estimates, and taken a good slice off the estimates for public works. "Lord Mayo has evidently determined to be great in budgets, and without much knowledge of the actual requirements of the several local Governments, he is resolved to make them abate their demands according to the exigencies of his own Financial Department."

THE latest authentic news from Cabul is to the effect that Mahmood Sooltan, the former ruler of Badukshan, had got together three or four thousand men in the interest of Shere Ali, that he had come to a secret understanding with several influential men of the province, and that all they wanted was the Ameer's permission and the presence of Meer Mirza Jan to wrest the country from Meer Jehandar Khan. He reports that this can be done easily without any military assistance from Cabul. Meer Jehandar Khan is himself also, it appears, endeavouring to make his peace with the Ameer, but Shere Ali had at the time made no sign either way.—*Pioneer.*

WE ("Pioneer") have good reason for believing that the statement of "Indian Public Opinion," that Mr. Bax Ironside had been selected to fill the post of Third Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, is without foundation, or at least premature. It is quite possible that Mr. Ironside may eventually be selected for the appointment, as it is that he may not; but up to the present time his name has not been mentioned even to Lord Mayo (in whose gift the appointment is) in connection with it. Moreover, it is not likely that Lord Mayo would make a selection until a number of names are before him, to enable him to make the necessary enquiries before nominating any one to so important a post.

THE "Benares Gazette" gives a new and original version of the case of wife murder by the Delhi convert, who was, we may add, a Mussulman and not a Hindoo:—"In Delhi a Hindustanee became converted to Christianity, in order that he might marry a second time, as is not customary among Hindoos. He became a Christian and married again. His first wife hearing this joined him. The *Padre Saib* reasoned much with him, and advised him not to marry a second wife, but to let her go. When he saw that the same difficulty existed among Christians, he in a fit of passion murdered both his wives. Now preparations are being made to hang him." The idea of a Mussulman, or a Hindoo, becoming a Christian, in order to become a polygamist, is rather novel.

IN case rumour, or the "Friend of India," should magnify an affair which lately took place on the south Peshawur frontier into "another proof" of the incompetence of our frontier officials, the blindness of the Foreign Office, and the childish dependence of the Viceroy, we may as well mention that the squable, such as it was, took place entirely outside our boundary. There was a quarrel between certain Afreedis and a Meean Kheyl residing in a hamlet just beyond the frontier. It is true that the Meean Kheyl, who got the worst of it, is trying to make himself out a British subject and entitled to our protection; but it is equally true that for twenty years past he has energetically, and sometimes rather impertinently, asserted his independence. The fact is that of late the value of British protection and the danger of British disfavour have risen considerably in frontier estimation.—*Pioneer.*

WRECK OF THE JHELUM NEAR GOGO.

A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

INFORMATION has been received in Bombay of the wreck of the ferry steamer Jhelum whilst on her voyage from Gogo to Broach, and the loss of a number of the passengers and crew. It seems that the Jhelum left Gogo on the morning of the 7th, and, encountering heavy seas on the bar at the Nerbudda, the vessel broke right in two. There was a large number of native passengers on board; the crew also were natives, the only Europeans being the captain (Kingcome), and a missionary and his wife, who were proceeding to Ahmedabad. When the vessel parted a number of the natives got into the boats. Those in one of the boats got safely to land but the other swamped after leaving the vessel. On seeing their danger the Brunswick; 67th Regiment, from Portsmouth; Europeans and a number of others took their position on the paddle-boxes, and when the vessel broke up the planks kept together, so that the people upon them got safely to land. A number of others, however, were cast into the water, and of these some got ashore on spars and other floating materials. Many lives were in this manner saved. The wreck took place not far from the village of Umbeta, in the Broach district, and the survivors got carts and proceeded to Broach. As to the number of lives lost no definite information has been received, but it is believed that it is not very great. The wreck occurred at about nine in the morning, two hours after the vessel sailed. The cargo consisted of cotton.

THE DELHI AND REWAREE RAILWAY.

THE plot thickens, or rather the meshes are being multiplied of the iron net which is to catch and bring to profit the traffic of India. A State Railway is to be at once undertaken to Khangaum in the cotton districts of the Berars, of which it is supposed that Mr. Herbert Davis will be Chief Engineer; and Mr. Furnivall has been ordered to furnish statements on the still undecided points regarding the line to be taken by the Delhi and Rewaree Railway, such as will permit the detailed plans and estimates to be prepared for the commencement of construction before the close of the year. The leading intention of Government in its selection of lines for railways seems to be to choose such lengths and directions as will be of actual and immediate convenience to existing traffic, but at the same time take their place in the grander and more complete railway system in proportion as the circumstances of the country justify its extension. Again, as to the scale of construction, the ruling idea seems to be that as regards sub-structure and all that affects solidity and efficiency of working these State railroads should be first class; but that in all other respects, such as station-buildings, &c., only the bare necessities of the traffic are to be provided for. The object being to save time in furnishing India with railways, it is indispensable to save money. In order to make definite pecuniary resources go the greatest way in providing the country suddenly and simultaneously with the railway accommodation required by its political or commercial circumstances, it is necessary to economize first outlay. Lines for defence, or those promising profit, must naturally be first undertaken, and in their construction, all of luxury and elegance, which involves cost, must be dispensed with. The ambition of Government in the Public Works Department must be confessed a noble one. It is to make decade do for India the work of a century, to lift it bodily and at once on to a higher plane of material development. Colonel Strachey is said to put his immediate demands on behalf of this country at thirty thousand miles of railway. The arrogance takes one's breath away, but it is magnificent; and the stern vigilance with which all ostentatious expenditure is proscribed, and the showy subordinated to the serviceable, shews that the estimate of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, if audacious, is no braggadocio.

The Rewaree and Delhi line will ultimately form the first section of the trunk railway to Jeypore, &c., of which the preliminary survey to the south of Rewaree has already been made by the engineers of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on behalf of Government. Mr. Furnivall's immediate duty is to determine the route by which the Delhi and Rewaree line shall issue from its terminus at Delhi, which will adjoin that of the East Indian Railway, and make its way to Furruckuggur. The question is whether the line should follow the direction of the Kootub road to Goorgaon, or that of the unmetalled Rewaree road. In this latter case Goorgaon would be thrown out of the line of railway; but then Goorgaon, though a civil station, is at present of no commercial importance whatever. This would be the shorter and probably the easier and cheaper course. The gradients would be gentler; there would be less rock-cutting; and the land, which must be taken up in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi, would be procurable at a cheaper rate. There may, however, be circumstances dictating the choice of another route, and it is this which the investigations of Mr. Furnivall are to ascertain.

The immediate purpose of this Delhi and Rewaree line, we need not say, is to serve the traffic of the Sooltanpoor salt-field. The committee, of which Mr. A. Hume was president, strongly recommend that the line should follow the unmetalled road to Furruckuggur in the very heart of the saline district, and this recommendation has been adopted in Colonel Strachey's directions to the District Engineer in charge.

It is only necessary to add that the line will be of the standard 5½ feet guage, of a single track, and designed for traffic of moderate speed. We only hope that the anticipations of Government may be fulfilled that "work will be in full progress on a systematic footing by the end of the year."—*Pioneer.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera to arrive (ship named) 9¾d.

The sum of £186,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 9TH JUNE.

Govt. Securities. { Fives and a half, 13¾ premium. Fives, 9¾ premium. Fours, 5¾ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0¼d.

Dead Weight, £1 10s.

Light freight, £2 15s. to £3.

Cotton, £1 15s. to £2.

Interest on Loans, 7 per cent.

Money market, unchanged.

40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 4-2.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

THE military administrators of the War Office, fagged and wearied with the investigation of rival schemes for the reform of the army, have hailed with delight the advent of the Whitsuntide holidays. Last night the House of Commons adjourned for ten days, and Mr. Cardwell and his colleagues have obtained a brief period of rest. As yet nothing has been positively decided upon as to the changes that are to be made in our military system, except that there will be changes; and if my information is correct, these changes will be more sweeping than at present contemplated by any except the select few who have the confidence of the military administrators themselves. An idea is becoming prevalent that Mr. Cardwell will finally propose a very short period of preliminary enlistment, probably three years, at the end of which, men will have the option of re-engaging for such a period of service as will allow them to go on foreign service without pecuniary loss to the State, or will be passed into the ranks of the Militia Reserve. This idea seems to be at once practical and probable to succeed. No bounties will, of course, be given, so that desertions will almost, if not entirely, disappear; bad characters will be quickly eliminated from the ranks, and many men will be induced to enlist for a short time who would not care to bind themselves to a long engagement at the very first. Every effort will be made to encourage men who re-engage in the army to learn trades and professions, so that when they finally quit the ranks they may be prepared to earn a livelihood which will render them independent of relying wholly upon their pensions. Men in the second period of service for this reason will be as far as possible excused from all drills and parades which are not essential, and allowed to devote as much time as possible to the prosecution of their studies. It is also proposed that good conduct pay or rather the service for good conduct pay, shall commence immediately on enlistment, and that the first good conduct stripe shall be given to those who prove themselves worthy of it at the end of two years, and not at the end of three, as at present.

Every effort is being made to draw the Militia and Volunteers into closer harmony with the regular troops. The country is to be divided into new military districts, and the reserve forces within each are to be placed under one responsible officer, who will himself be under the control of the general officer commanding the district. At present militia battalions are being brigaded as much as possible with battalions of the line. Some are already at Aldershot and others will be sent there to go through a period of training.

The battalions of the line which will be moved to the camp during the drill season, are the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, from Dublin; the 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs, from Bristol; 2nd Battalion 13th Light Infantry, from Gosport; 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from Brecon and Newport; 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, from York; 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, from Devonport; and the 4th Battalion of the brigade, from Chichester. An encampment will be formed for the soldiers' families of some of these battalions. The Royal Horse Guards will arrive from Windsor in July, and will be relieved in the North Camp in August by the 1st Life Guards. C. and G. batteries, 11th brigade Royal Artillery, will arrive shortly, when two batteries, to be selected by Col. Smyth, C. B., will be encamped to the east of the Royal Artillery barracks. Towards the end of the present month the undermentioned regiments of Militia will arrive at the camp and be accommodated as follows:—2nd Middlesex, to relieve the 1st battalion 20th Regiment in the East Infantry Barracks; 2nd Tower Hamlets, to relieve the 6th Regiment in C. D. and F lines, South Camp; 1st Surrey, to relieve the 97th Regiment in D, G, and H lines, North Camp; 2nd Middlesex, to relieve the 2nd Surrey in I and K lines, North Camp.

On Monday all the available military forces in the western district were reviewed by Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., at Devonport. They were in two brigades. The first was composed of the 57th Regiment, the 2nd Devon Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, and the 1st Devon Militia, under Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Logan, C. B., 57th Regiment, and Brigadier-Major Capt. Shanks, Royal Marine Light Infantry. The 2nd Brigade was formed by the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 2nd Devon (South Devon) Militia, a detachment of the 3rd Buffs, and the Royal Marines in garrison, under Brigadier-Col. Gloyn, C. B., of the Rifle Brigade, and Brigadier-Major Capt. Lascelles, also of the Rifle Brigade. The 1st Devon Militia arrived by train from Exeter in the morning. The troops numbered upwards of 4,000. The Volunteers were commanded by Colonel the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who came over specially from France to be present with his battalion. The weather was fine and the review was quite a success. The Volunteers acquitted themselves exceedingly well.

On Monday last three corps of the Yorkshire Militia, each of which is undergoing its annual training, were brigaded on the Stray at Harrogate, and were put through a number of evolutions by Lieut.-Col. Wombwell, one of Her Majesty's inspecting officers. The regiments were the 4th West York, from Leeds; the 5th West York, from Knaresborough; and the 6th West York, from Halifax. Altogether they numbered about 2,200 rank and file. The evolutions were well performed, and at the conclusion the inspecting Colonel thanked the officers of the different regiments and expressed himself much pleased with the result of the day's drill. It was the first time, he dared say, for many years in which three Militia regiments had been brigaded together anywhere except at Aldershot. He had endeavoured that day to execute some interesting brigade movements, which were always a necessary accompaniment of operations in the field, and afterwards to carry out a little skirmishing and cross bridges under fire from an enemy. Considering that, perhaps, none of the officers present had ever taken part in brigade evolutions before, and that the men had not done so, everything had been executed most creditably. The skirmishing had been very good, particularly that of the 5th West York; and indeed the whole of the movements had been performed by the men with very great precision and steadiness.

On Monday also, by order of the Secretary of State for War and the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a combined inspection of Regulars, Militia and Volunteers was held on the Abbey-farm-field, Colchester. The total number of men inspected was about 2,500, made up as follows:—The two depot battalions stationed at Colchester 600; the West Essex Militia, 660; the East Essex Rifles Militia, 700; and the Volunteers (comprising the Chelmsford, Colchester, Witham, Braintree, Tendring Hundred, Maldon, &c., companies), about 500. Col. Farren, C.B., commanding the garrison of Colchester, was the inspecting officer. The West Essex Militia was commanded by Col. Ruggles-Brise, the East Essex Rifles Militia by Col. Kelly, and the Volunteers by Lieut-Col. Tuffnell.

Among the military reforms which Mr. Cardwell appears anxious to introduce, is some measure by which the periods of home and foreign service may be equalized, and as this can only be accomplished by an equalisation of the number of battalions at home and abroad, it is not improbable that next year we may find in the Army Estimates a proposal for an increase of the number of battalions in the Army List so as to raise the number at home to the same as the number serving abroad. Financial considerations will certainly, on the other hand, prevent the War Office from retaining a larger force of battalions at the same individual strength as at present. We may, therefore, safely expect that if these battalions are added, the whole of the battalions quartered at home will not muster more than 500 rank and file each. An

THE HEAT.

It is difficult to make any one who has never been in the N. W. P. realize what the heat is at the present season. If you tell friends at home that you have to be all the day in-doors with punkahs pulling, the natives (of Europe) say, "How delightful!" and if you add that the thermometer stands at 98° Fahr., they say, "Almost more than it was at our ball, do you remember?" The best thing ever done in the way of indoctrinating the English on this subject was what Harvey Tuckett described in his Furlough narrative in the *M. U. M.* He there set forth that his re-appearance at his paternal home took place when the family were assembled at the children's lunch, and was hailed with cries of "What, *you* come home?" "Left the luxuries of the East." "Can you live on 7*s.* 6*d.* a day?" and such like; till, in a fit of desperation he asked them to come and see him in his lodgings over a baker's furnace, with all the doors and windows closed, a plague of flies, and half a dozen chimney-sweeps with bare feet walking in and out without knocking!

Poor Tuckett! few or none remember him with Elliot and Torrens at Meerut, the life and soul of society and the editor of the Meerut Universal Magazine. The last state of that man was worse than the first. The duel with Lord Cardigan led to his professional ruin, while his noble persecutor escaped all consequences by a plea that would never have weighed in a properly constituted society; then he took to the stage, and became one of the best known Falstaffs; then came the East Indian Agency; and then the expedition to Ecuador, when the poor fellow, at the very end of his resources, first took the bounty from Colonel Wright to raise cavalry for Flores, and then gave information to the police, which led to the ship and arms being seized at London Bridge. Half the fine went to the informer; but the Jews got scent of it, and the unhappy man was arrested as he left the court, and never re-appeared in the world again. But this is a digression.

To return to the heat. (Would that we could avoid doing so.) It seems odd to the new-comer that India should get hotter the farther north you go; so that Benares is hotter than Calcutta, and Peshawur hotter than Benares; but the hills are probably the cause, forming a southern wall against which we pant like garden-peaches in England. Hence it is that, in the latitude of Algiers, and with a lovely winter, the inhabitants of northern India live for eight months in a radiation of heat, drought, vapourbath, and general alteration of *jchanna*, that covers him with boils, maddens him with prickly heat, destroys his appetite, impoverishes his blood, breaks down his temper, softens his brain, teaches him to drink, or drives him into matrimony.

For this is the oddest part of the whole business. It has been asked lately, "Is a wife necessary for an infant?" But in this country the more pertinent, if more puzzling, enquiry is, "Whether a wife is a necessary for an ensign?" The heat destroys your health and spirits, often kills you dead—the greatest of all objections to a country for living in—yet the cure for it all seems to be to catch an unfortunate member of the opposite sex, and get her to share your lot. We cannot say whether heat is a thing which is capable of being divided between two persons, so as to lighten the burthen of each; we should have thought not; but it would really seem as if people thought it was. To our minds there are few more depressing spectacles in life than that of a young couple thus united in the bonds of Hymen and of Caloric. Call upon them, and you find one asleep at one end of the house and one at the other, and after you have waited a quarter of an hour in a room without a punkah, and just as your glare-blinded eyes have begun to distinguish the piano from the bookshelf, one enters from one door allaying cutaneous irritation on his back, and the other from another vainly endeavouring with a handkerchief, saturated with boxwallah's eau de cologne, to conceal a shining red excrescence on her forehead about the size of a rhinoceros' horn. "I would go anywhere with Charles," said the headstrong girl six months ago to her aunt in England; but this life of atmospheric virus in a large mud-pie must be a sore trial to affection founded on the most delicate romance.

There is one consolation about the heat which we should do well to bear in mind. Were it not for that, ensigns would not be able to marry; nor would any of us command the incomes we receive. This may seem a small matters, especially under the former of its aspects; but that there are people who prefer heat and competence to starvation in the temperate zone is at all events a fact.—*Pioneer.*

A TIGER STORY.

On the 10th ultimo the Acting Collector of Cuddapah thus wrote to the Madras Board of Revenue:—"I have the honour to request the Board to sanction a reward of Rs. 300 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger which has already killed ten, if not more, people. I first heard of him over a month ago as having killed four men on the Palkonda range of hills that separate the Royachoty from the Pulivendala and Cuddapah talooks. He then disappeared, and the next thing I heard of him was that he had killed three persons on the Sidhout hills. He then returned to the Palkonda hills. In company with Messrs. Hardinge, Kilgour, (Superintendent of Police,) and Mayer, of the Revenue Settlement Department, I went up these hills, and on the tiger killing a shepherd about three miles from our camp, we tracked him to where he was eating the body. It was a dark thick place and he got away as we came up, without affording a shot. It was decided to erect a stage on a tree from whence to shoot him when he returned to the body. It would have been better to have done so at once; but the general impression was that he would not return before 3 P.M. at the earliest and the shikarries refused to work without their food. We had gone out in another direction in the morning before we got information, and had had a hard walk; so we left the place for some shade about a quarter of mile off where we had left the coolies and thence sent off for supplies of food. On returning to the spot an hour or two afterwards to build the stage the party found that the tiger had returned and carried off the body. In fact, it appeared he had never gone 100 yards away. He was again tracked for some distance, and the body recovered; the tiger again only making off on the near approach of the party, but without giving a fair chance of a shot at him. Then it became evident that he had instilled great dread of him into the hearts of the shikarries, for they positively refused to build a stage on a tree, and sit up for him. The party remained on the ground watching over the body till dark, and then returned to camp unsuccessful. Thus the opportunity afforded by the death of this shepherd of destroying the tiger was unfortunately lost. We had been four days on the hills, and, as the coolies would not venture into the jungle to beat, we could not find the animal again until he killed some one else; and even then it might be at such a distance from us that, unless we received the information very early, we could not calculate on being in time. None of us could stay away from our offices indefinitely, and therefore we were obliged to leave the hills. Since then I have heard that the tiger has killed two men: one on the Royachoty side at the foot of the ghaut we went up, and one on the opposite or Pulivendala side of the hills. I have stated these particulars, because, although I am asking for a reward of Rs. 300 to be sanctioned, I do not believe that this old and dangerous tiger can be destroyed, unless special means are taken, and meanwhile he will be killing a human being every third or fourth day, shifting his range, as he has already done whenever the supply of victims falls short. He is doubtless growing bolder and bolder; and the Goovalcheroovoo Ghaut on the Trunk Road is at one extremity of his present range, and if he takes to that, all traffic will be stopped. I have no faith whatever in the native shikarries: we had the best of them with us, and it was evident they were afraid to meddle with this tiger. Instead of assisting us, they threw every obstacle they could think of in our way; and promises of high rewards, which were made them, would not induce them to stop on the ground, when there was a chance, though certainly a remote one, as there was no moon, of getting a shot at the animal at night. Still when we left the hills, they declared that they would manage to kill the tiger, and, as it occurred to me that possibly the reluctance they had displayed to assisting us, might be owing to an impression that it would be more profitable to them to do the thing by themselves, I have given them the chance under promise of a large reward. But as the tiger has since then killed two more men, and probably more by this time, and they have apparently done nothing, I think it right to bring this state of matters to the notice of the Board, in case they may concur with me in thinking it proper to request the Government to adopt some special means for ridding the district of this destructive beast. Perhaps some gentleman, who has been accustomed to tiger-shooting, and is fond of it, might be found willing to devote a month or two to the undertaking if leave were granted to him, and his expenses paid. He would have to wait in the neighbourhood of the tiger until he heard of a man being killed; and if he got the news in time hasten to the spot and track the body down. Even if frightened off, this tiger is not likely to leave the body for long; and I am convinced that the only chance there ever will be of killing him in the locality he ranges over will be over the body of one of his victims. And no person is likely to succeed but a thoroughly experienced sportsman, who has time to make it his business. The district officers have neither the time nor the special experience essential to success; and I do not believe that even for a reward of Rs. 300, the native shikarries will venture to meddle with this tiger, so cunning and dangerous do they hold him to be." As we intimated a few days ago the Madras Commander-in-Chief has placed the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Lindsay Chrystie at the disposal of the local Government for the destruction of the animal. Ten persons have already been killed, and the Acting Collector anticipates still greater loss of life, unless effectual measures are taken for the destruction of the tiger.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

The following immediate arrangements for the protection of the Sylhet and Cachar frontier against the attacks of the Looshais during the approaching rains have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and approved by the Government of India. In Sylhet on a frontier line of about fifty six miles four posts have been established, each consisting of two head constables and thirty constables under the charge of two sub-inspectors. In Cachar, which has a frontier line of about forty-five miles along the Looshai country, four of the existing post, consisting at present of two head constables and sixteen constables, have been strengthened by the addition of twelve constables each to three of the post, and eight to the fourth. Besides these, another strong guard has been established at Julna Cherra of four head constables and fifty men under a sub-inspector.

BOMBAY.

Lieutenant J. Brenner, late I. N., has been re-appointed superintendent of hulks and vessels in ordinary, from 1st March 1869.

The Barque Cruiser, Captain Kirby, obtained her port clearance at Kurrachee last Friday, and was to leave for Amsterdam the day following with a cargo of cotton.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—The senior regimental officer of European troops stationed at Colaba for the time being, and the chaplain of Colaba for the time being, and Mr. H. Forman, have been appointed trustees of St. John's Church, Colaba.

The s. s. Euphrates, Captain Sharpe, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee with the following passengers:—From Muscat—Mr. Patterson From Kurrachee—Mr. M. Melvill, Mr. Guncohain, Lieut. Heath, Mr. Bake, and Lieut. Reynolds.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of W. F. Peel, Esq., of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co.; Dr. Alexander Wright, Inspector General, Indian Medical Department; Russel Aitken, Esq., late Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill, who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Assaulting a Chief Officer.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Thomas Earrooken, a seaman on board the West Riding, was charged with assaulting William Griffiths, chief officer of that ship. It seemed that the prisoner had been brought before the Chief Magistrate on the previous day charged with disobedience of lawful commands. He offered to go back to his work and was permitted to do so, but at night he gave the chief officer several blows on the head, deliberately and without any provocation. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks with hard labour.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 513: of these 325 were Hindoos, of whom 211 were males; 35 Mussulmans, 2 being males; 136 Parsees, 39 being males; 9 Christians, 5 being males; and 8 of other castes, of whom 5 were males. With regard to ages, there were 122 under ten years of age, 86 under twenty, 235 between twenty and forty, 52 between forty and sixty, and 18 upwards of sixty. Out of the 513 patients treated, 290 were cured, 177 absented, and 46 are remaining under treatment.

A Poisoning Case.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital on Thursday last, and took the deposition of Beebee Jan, a Mahomedan beggar. It appeared that the woman had gone to beg alms near the Dhobie Ghat and that a Mahomedan boy had given her some sago conjee, a *nan* (bread), and sugar. She at once drank the conjee, and was soon afterwards seized with vomiting and purging. She went home, got worse, and was soon removed to the hospital. She did not know the name of the Mahomedan boy, but said she should be able to identify him if she saw him again. She lies in a precarious state in the hospital.

A case of Branding a Woman.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Junardhan Moreshwur, a Hindoo clerk, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt by means of fire to the person of his wife, Indra, without any reasonable provocation. The prosecutrix said—"I am the lawful wife of the prisoner Junardhan. Four days ago, at about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, he and I were in a room of our house at Candawady. The prisoner remonstrated with me, asking me why I had gone to a neighbouring room of the chawl in which we live. I told him that I had been there to bind up my hair. The prisoner then took up a piece of wood from the fire-place and branded my left cheek with it. I kept quiet. In the evening, when I went to draw water, several women asked me and I told them about the matter. My uncle came and asked me last night what had been done to me by the prisoner. I told him that I had been branded. He then brought a sepoy, and the prisoner was taken into custody. No one was in the room besides myself and the prisoner when he branded me. I do not know his motive. I had never quarrelled with him before." At this stage of the proceedings the prosecutrix said that she did not wish to have the prisoner punished. She prayed that some arrangement might be made to prevent him doing the act again. The Magistrate complied with the complainant's request, and bound over the prisoner in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 200, and two sureties of Rs. 200 each, to keep the peace towards complainant for a period of six months.

The Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the above fund was held in the Secretariat on Monday, the 7th instant; Mr. G. A. Summers occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. J. F. Vaz, read the report for the year 1868-69, from which it appears that the fund is progressing. Since the last report, 10 new members have joined the institution. In consequence of the death of their wives three subscribers have joined the life assurance branch of the fund. The actual number of subscribers on the 31st March 1869 was 137. The number of subscribers to the life assurance branch is 7. The number of pensioners is the same as shown in the last report, viz. 17 receiving pensions, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 283 per month. The subscriptions to the Pension Fund from the 1st April 1868 to the 31st March 1869, amounted to Rs. 17,585-2-7, and the payments to the life assurance branch to Rs. 658-1-2, making in the aggregate Rs. 18,243-3-9, which is Rs. 8,032-11-11 over the income of the fund from both those sources during the eleven months of 1867-68. There was to the credit of the fund in the Government Treasury at the close of the year 1867-68, a sum of Rs. 1,07,733-12-3, to which has since been added Rs. 15,003-8-3, making the capital of the fund on the 31st March 1869, Rs. 1,22,742-4-6. Mr. N. Spencer, Junr., Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna, and Mr. Wassoodeo Pandurng will continue to be members of the managing committee for the year 1869-70, their term of office not having expired. Mr. G. A. Summers was re-elected a member of the managing committee. Messrs. Bhasker Bapoo Josey and Dinna Soonderjee were elected to fill vacancies caused by the retirement of two members. Mr. John S. Maidment was appointed in the place of one of the auditors of the fund who retired. After considering several proposals the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. G. A. Summers, whose valuable services in behalf of the fund were prominently brought to notice and acknowledged.

THE WRECK OF THE BUCENTAUR.

Another visit was paid yesterday to the wreck of the Bucentaur by a tug and life-boat from the Dockyard, with the intention of boarding the vessel and cutting away the masts. We have not got the particulars of the boarding party, but up till dusk the only change in the appearance of the Bucentaur was that the fore-topmast seemed to be cut away. The local Government have appointed a court of enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O'Brien Carew, late of the Indian Navy, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the ship. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Court on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at half-past 2 P.M.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th June 1869.

Open 307¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,514	12	10
Merchandize	62,705	14	11
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,094	0	6
Electric Telegraph	562	2	0
Total Rs.	1,01,876	14	3

Corresponding week in June 1868. Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	40,935	13	4
Merchandize	72,873	4	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,071	3	3
Electric Telegraph	404	12	0
Total Rs.	1,17,285	0	9
Decrease	15,408	2	6

CYCLONE OFF THE INDUS.

Yesterday we mentioned that the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates had sailed from Kurrachee with the mails early on Saturday and that if she did not turn up by yesterday morning the s. s. Dacca was to be sent out in search of her. Late on Tuesday night, however, we are glad to say, the Euphrates arrived in Bombay harbour with the passengers and mails all safe, though they had come through some very rough weather. It seems that the Euphrates was caught in a cyclone off the mouth of the Indus and had a very rough time of it till Sunday morning. There were a good number of passengers, and Captain Sharp had all these put in the saloon till the danger was past. A quantity of the passengers' luggage was washed overboard, and one of the life-boats was injured. Cross seas were sweeping about in all directions, the engine fires were put out and part of the bulwarks was washed away. The fires could not be re-lighted for several hours and the ship was knocked about till Sunday morning when she escaped from the cyclone. The crew and passengers have all reached Bombay in safety.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st, 2nd, and 4th June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th June is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 40	0 2
,, Calcutta	31 41	5 9
,, Madras	7 28	1 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Paumben, 9th, 12 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·90.

Cannanore, 8th, 8-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·920, rain 4 cents.

Kolapore, 9th, 2 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 84.

Vingorla, 9th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86, wind south moderate.

Carwar, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·98.

Cannanore, 9th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·930.

Cochin, 9th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·976, sky cumulus.

Tuticorin, 9th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south west, thermometer 90.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money and clothing for the relief of shipwrecked seamen.

Sailors' Home, 9th June	Rs.
Anonyma..	10
J. Moir, Esq	20
E. Morris	10
A Friend	20
J. G.	10
Mr. S.	20
Bombay Native Insurance Company..	200
Through J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.	
Mrs. E. Pryce	10
,, Wilson	10
,, Martin Wood	5
,, A. M. Rogers	5
,, P. Hodgson	5
,, Joynt..	5
,, Edwardes and Miss Bray.	7
,, Davies.	5
,, Moyle..	5
,, Mills	10
,, Thacker	5
,, Dickinson	10
,, Baker..	5
,, Robinson	10
Captain White, R. E.	5
Colonel Dickinson	10
,, Beale	10
J. E. C. Pryce, Esq.	25
"The Agamemnon"	25

Parcels of clothing from J. Windram, Esq., C. Douglas, Esq., D. Graham, Esq., Mr. S——, J. G., Messrs Rossclet & Co., D.H., R. O. P., J. W. A., J. S. Hurrell, Esq., E. Morriss, Esq., and C. H. R.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Scoble presided, and there were upwards of a hundred members present, whilst the room was crowded by general public. The business was commenced by Mr. Pratt proposing the resolution of which he had given notice, but that fell unseconded. The Chairman then proposed, and it was unanimously agreed, to appoint the Finance Committee to prepare a draft of a reply to the Government letter and submit it to an adjourned meeting of the Bench. The Chairman then moved the following resolutions, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. That committees of the Bench be appointed as under:—

1. To consider and report on the constitution of the Bench, and its relations to the executive officers of the Municipality, and the relation of the Bench and its officers to Government.

2. To consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure, and the incidence and collection of taxation may be improved.

3. To consider and report how the provisions of the Municipal Act as to sanitation may be amended.

That the following gentlemen be appointed on the first committee—The Chairman, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Currey, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. V. R. Mandlik.

On the second committee—Mr. C. E. Chapman, Mr. G. Foggo, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, and Mr. Narayen Wassoodew.

On the third committee—Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. T. Blaney, Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Mr. Hurrychund Sudasew.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said he would consent to these resolutions if the Chairman would hand his proposed heads of enquiry (which have been advertised) to the committees. The Chairman declined to do so, and Mr. Sorabjee proposed his resolution as a rider on the Chairman's; but they were lost, only 18 votes being in their favour. The Chairman's resolutions were then passed, as was also the following addition, proposed by Mr. W. M. Wood, and seconded by Mr. J. Taylor:—

4. "The position of the Municipality as to its permanent indebtedness when established, and the obligations of the local and Supreme Governments towards the regular support of the Municipality."

The nomination of Mr. Wood's committee was postponed, and the meeting adjourned, at a quarter past six o'clock, till Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BUCENTAUR AND THE ARMSTRONG GUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read in your paper the very gratifying intelligence that Armstrong guns have been fired at the Bucentaur's masts for the last three days, and such was the precision with which the gun was laid that not one shot hit them.

Considering the enormous sums that have been spent on harbour defences, it affords a very pleasing reflection that we don't possess a gun (or a proper party to fire it)' which can hit a *stationary* ship half a mile off.

Perhaps Lord Napier will take note of this little circumstance, and order the Artillery a gentle practice in aiming drill. In the meantime Bombay residents may rest content that if the Yankees carry their fall talk into warfare, Duckland will be quickly disposed of.

With regard to the Bucentaur's masts, why not get a few Jack Tars to cut them away? Plenty would volunteer for the work if a gratuity was offered to them. (A volunteer crew cut the Die Vernon's masts away). Surely this would be better than bombarding a stranded vessel, to the pecuniary injury of underwriters, and exposure of our ignorance of artillery.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 9th June. Q. R.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9TH JUNE.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

False Pretences.—Dhurma Nanjee was charged with obtaining by false pretences a turban and other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 49, belonging to Dyal Dewjee; and Gunna Lalljee with fradulently receiving stolen property. The Magistrate convicted the first prisoner and sentenced him to hard labour for six months; the second man was discharged.

Theft.—Golab Ketha was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing an umbrella belonging to Banoo Huchoo.

Assault.—Shaik Mahomed Ismael and Luxumon Rama were charged with assaulting Krishna Raghoo, a milkman, and were on conviction fined three rupees each; two rupees out of the fine, if recovered, awarded to the complainant.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—9TH JUNE.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

A Negligent Cart-driver.—Hurree Govind, a cart-driver, was charged with leaving an animal at such a distance as not to have the same under due control at Girgaum Back Road on the 8th inst. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined three rupees.

THE INSOLVENCY OF D. TURNBULL STEWART.

The second hearing of the petition of this insolvent took place before Mr. Justice Westropp in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday. His liabilities were stated at Rs. 11,690 and his assets at Rs. 611, all of which were described as bad. Mr. Branson appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Scoble, (instructed by Messrs Manisty and Hurrell,) for Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee, an opposing creditor.

Mr. Scoble said it appeared that the insolvent was an engineer, who had been carrying on business as a contractor in Bombay for the last year or two, and that the reason he gave for becoming insolvent was mismanagement of his business by his partners, and inadequate income to cover his expenses. Now no doubt his income had to a certain extent been inadequate, but his practice seemed to have been to spend very nearly the whole of his income upon himself and family, so that his creditors, or at all events his Bombay creditors, had been left lamenting. It appeared by the balance sheet that he had had a contract with Government for the construction of a steam condenser, in payment of which he had received Rs. 30,000—Rs. 7,000 in March 1868, Rs. 5,000 in November, and Rs. 18,000 on the 13th February last. For the same time he appeared to have been satisfied by spending on house rent Rs. 60 per month from September to January 1868, but at the latter date he took a house at Rs. 130 per month and held that until March 1869. From September 1867 to March 1869 he had paid Rs. 1,217 for servants' wages, and between December 1866 and March 1869 he expended Rs. 6,496 for household maintenance, Rs. 332 for a washerman, Rs. 160 for medicine and medical attendance, Rs. 3,000 for clothes, Rs. 200 for taxes; and also, what he the (learned counsel) apprehended would bring him within the power of the Insolvent Debtors' Court—he had paid Rs. 1,940 to attorney for defending actions for which he had no valid defence. With regard to the contract with Government it did not appear distinctly on the face of the schedule that he had any partner, but it did appear indirectly that he had at least two partners. The first of these was mentioned in one item, where he stated that the amount of Rs 3,250 was due to Eduljee Shapoorjee by the insolvent and Henry Ward Tanner for four months' rent of premises at Byculla—these being the premises in which insolvent and H. W. Tanner had carried on business as engineers. Then in another item he said that Rs. 900 was due to the same person as a half share of the liability incurred by insolvent and James Bapty for materials supplied to contract the steam condenser; and at another place also he described some effects to which he was entitled in reversion as "the sum that might be due to insolvent on adjustment of accounts between him and James Bapty who held his share of plant left from Gun Carriage." This was all the information he gave them as to this transaction. He had not entered either of these parties as creditors.

The Commissioner—Did he receive the whole of the money received from the steam condensor?

Mr. Scoble—He seems to have done so, but he does not mention any portion of it as having been paid to him over to his creditors. I believe that Mr. Bapty is here, but he does not appear either as a creditor or debtor; at all events it appears very clear that on February 13th insolvent received the final payment of Rs. 18,000 from Government, and he applied it in a way which we say showed a fraudulent preference of a creditor, a Mr. Hogg in England. The only particulars we have about the transaction are contained in the general balance sheet, in which he puts down among his assets a loan from Mr. Hogg, Newcastle. We know nothing regarding this. Except the insolvent's statement we have no idea who Mr. Hogg is. He may be a myth, and we cannot find any vouchers relating to this payment. In February also, he sent to Dr. Steel, who I suppose is a schoolmaster, the sum of Rs. 2,200 for his children's education. Now at that time there were certainly suits pending against him in the Court here, and he knew perfectly well that he had Bombay creditors who were entitled to be paid out of the Rs. 18,000 received from Government, but instead of paying his debts here, he preferred to remit his money to England.

The Commissioner—When was it that the insolvent left Bombay—made his escape?

Mr. Scoble—The 24th February was the date on which he fled. In his schedule he does not say anything about his departure for Bombay, and does not put down anything for travelling expenses. How that money is to be accounted for I don't know, but it does not appear. But it seems that he further paid Rs. 2,200 to Mr. J. Bapty to release insolvent's wife's jewels, Rs. 1,500 passage money for his wife and daughters to England, Rs. 1,200 passage money for the son and cousin to England, Rs. 200 for the maintenance of his son and cousin, and Rs. 1,000 for the expenses of his wife and daughters on the voyage. The fact is that in that way he disposed of upwards of Rs. 14,000 out of the Rs. 18,000 what he had received from Government.

The Commissioner remarked that the insolvent had entered Rs. 16,682 as his expenses in constructing the steam condenser.

Mr. Scoble replied insolvent stated that but then he must have been partly repaid by the Rs. 12,000 which he had recovered from Government.

Mr. Branson explained that the Rs. 7,000 due to Messrs. Beyts and Fellowes had no connection with the steam condenser. He believed it was in reference to a stone crushing machine regarding which there had been a partnership between Tanner, insolvent, and others. Each partner took up his shares, but insolvent did not; only giving a bond for them. The case was heard in the High Court, and judgment was given against insolvent by Sir Joseph Arnould.

The Judge—That was the judgment on which insolvent was taken or attempted to be taken?

Mr. Scoble—In which there was some little difficulty with the Sheriff's officer. The bailiff went to insolvent's house and he took advantage of the opportunity to go off. He had defended that suit, and we say that doing so, he spent money vexatiously.

Mr. Branson said that his recollection of the defence was that there was an allegation of fraud on the part of Tanner who had gone to England, and he believed Sir Joseph Arnould had come to the conclusion that there was such fraud against the insolvent.

The Commissioner—How came he to give a decree then?

Mr. Branson—He said that there had apparently been fraud but that he could not go behind the bond.

The Commissioner—And you think Sir Joseph Arnould was favourable to the insolvent in the whole of this suit.

Mr. Branson—At first.

The Commissioner—But how at last? (A laugh.)

Mr. Branson—He did not give decree at first, and I was not present when the decree was given.

The Commissioner—Well. I have reason to know that his opinion was not favourable.

Mr. Scoble—It seems strange that if His Lordship thought there was fraud he should give a decree.

The Commissioner—If the bond was obtained by fraud of course he might go behind it.

Mr. Scoble then remarked that the suit by Eduljee Shapoorjee was for rent—an *ex-parte* judgment was given when the insolvent was in jail, but he might have raised a defence for all that. He held that in the face of the present schedule this was not a case in which the Court would give the benefit of the Act. It was a case in which the money was clearly applied not for the benefit of the creditors but for that of the insolvent and his family. There appeared to be no business debts except a Small Cause Court decree for Rs. 611 against a man Cessford who is now in England; and the defendant seemed to have devoted the Rs. 18,000 for the benefit of his family and in carrying himself to Ceylon.

The Commissioner—How do you account for having no item for expense to Ceylon. Upon what fund did you go there. Was it in a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer that he went?

Mr. Branson—I am instructed that it is included in the first item. Charges incurred for the maintenance of insolvent and family, conveyance, &c. Rs. 1,106.

Mr. Scoble—Then that is a deceptive entry because "conveyance" would naturally mean a horse and gharry in Bombay.

The Commissioner remarked that every particle of the money seemed to have been expended on insolvent's wife and family and might have been put down under the head "Resistance of just debts and means of making escape from Bombay."

Mr. Scoble—Exactly, my Lord.

The Commissioner—A general escape for the whole family.

Mr. Scoble then submitted that this was not a case in which the benefit of the Act should be given. The insolvent had been in partnership in a stone crushing business and then in another partnership for providing a steam condenser; but instead of devoting the proceeds to paying his debts he had spent them in extravagant house-keeping, and ultimately when his creditors pressed him in shunning them and sending his wife and daughters to England. He submitted that the schedule itself was sufficient ground for dismissing the petition.

The Insolvent was then put into the box and examined by the Commissioner. He deposed—I brought out my wife and family in September 1867, but I have been out in this country 15 years altogether. From 1854 to 1860 I was chief engineer of the Colaba Press Company's works, after that I was for two years chief engineer of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, and commenced their work for them. I then manufactured some machinery on my own account, sold that out here and went home in the latter part of 1863. I had made a good deal of money, but went into speculation and lost it. I then came out here by myself in 1866 and started a foundry in connection with John Tanner and his brother Henry Ward Tanner, the partnership being in my name and that of H. W. Tanner. I went home again on 30th January 1867 and came out with my wife and two daughters in September of that year. My first work was to supply the Gun Carriage Department with several articles required for the Abyssinian War. Mr. Bapty was connected with that. I also had a contract to make a steam condenser for Government. I forgot to tell your Lordship that in June 1867 Tanner sold the foundry and the bungalow connected with it and my private household furniture, the latter for Rs. 1,600. He left me responsible for all liabilities, and when I came out I had nothing except what I brought in my pocket.

Mr. Scoble—Had not you a claim against Tanner for the sale and injury he did you? Insolvent—He is in England.

Mr. Scoble—You have not put down a claim against Tanner in your schedule.

Insolvent—I did not understand about making out schedules.

Mr. Scoble—But the only debtor you have put down is Cessford, and you might have put down Tanner as well as him.

Insolvent—Tanner can be got yet. We got the steam condenser contract in 1868. It was in my name, but there was an agreement drawn out between Mr. Bapty and me, and the profits were to be divided. The arrangement with Government was that if they bought the condenser out and out when she went to Abyssinia, we were to get Rs. 90,000. Government promised for a long time to take the condenser; first they said they would have it at Aden, and then they wanted one at the Andaman Islands, and at last they took it for Rs. 30,000 and left the order in our hands. I received the whole of the Rs. 30,000. I never accounted to Mr. Bapty. I spent about Rs. 16,000 of the money, and Mr. Bapty took the condensor.

The Judge—Do you mean to say you would have taken the condenser too if you could? (A laugh.)

Insolvent replied that he did not mean that, and was proceeding with some explanation when,—

Mr. Scoble—I do wish you would condense your evidence by means of that or some other machinery and give it to us in a much more compact form. I wish you to go back to the payment of the 13th February and leave the steam condenser over for a time. What did you do with the Rs. 18,000?

Insolvent—I paid most of my debts.

Mr. Scoble—Out of that Rs. 16,000 which you had paid for the condenser you received Rs. 12,000 in two payments from Government.

Insolvent replied that he did, and explained that an account which Mr. Scoble produced was in his handwriting. It showed that from March to October 1868 he had expended in the condenser Rs. 13,804. There was, however, he said, another account, but that was not properly drawn out. On the same day that he received the Rs. 18,000 he sent Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Hogg, Newcastle. He sent it by post in notes of Rs. 1,000 each. He often made remittances that way, because if the exchange was bad in Bombay money was saved by sending the notes. A week after that he sent Rs. 2,500 to Dr. Steel, Liverpool, for the education of his children in a school in the Isle of Man: that was sent by bill from the Oriental Bank, and it was sent because he owed the money.

By the Commissioner—I registered the letters in which the Rs. 6,000 and the bill were sent. I had the register receipts but the most of my papers went home. When I ran away, my Lord, I did not get receipts from home, because when I ran away my family wrote home about what had happened and so stopped the reply; but I wrote for the receipts when I came here.

By Mr. Scoble—This Mr. Hogg is a master butcher in Brandon place, Newcastle. He is my wife's half sister's husband. I was indebted to him because I wrote him that if he could give me money I would pay him 15 per cent. I was very hard up at the time; Government promised but never paid, and my household and servants' expenses were running on. The money came out in August in Bank of England notes. I have not the letter in which these were enclosed. I think my wife took away my papers in a desk that I kept, but I have written for them all to be sent back. As yet I have no acknowledgment from Mr. Hogg of the receipt of the Rs. 6,000, but it ought to have been here and would probably come by this mail. At the time when I received this Rs. 18,000 from Government I knew there was a receipt pending against me at the instance of Beyts and Fellowes, but Mr. Beyts told me after Sir Joseph Arnould gave his decision that he would not be hard but would give me time to pay the money. The decision was given on the 13th, five days after I got the Rs. 18,000. I defended that action. It may have been made a long suit, but not with my knowledge and not with my suggestion. I defended it because the books showed the money was not due; but there was a bond under which decree was given. During my absence in England Tanner was keeping a race-horse. I put in a written statement in which I imputed fraud to Tanner and said he ought to be made a party to the suit and that an account should be taken, and when the case came on for hearing in February evidence was given. The case was heard on two days the 15th and 18th February, and decree was given against me. My solicitor wished me to appeal, but I would not do so.

Mr. Scoble—Well, we cant't go into the question of the sanguineness of your solicitor.

Insolvent—He said that I had vexed His Lordship by speaking too much in the witness-box.

Mr. Scoble—An order was got for speedy execution on the 24th.

Insolvent—That was got by false information.

Mr. Scoble—And on the same day the Sheriff's officer called with the writ at your house and you escaped?

Insolvent—Yes. I had no intention of leaving the country at all.

Mr. Scoble—Why did you go away then?

Insolvent—Because I was mad. I had been told several times that I would get the situation of boiler inspector for Bombay at Rs. 450 per month. I had no intention of leaving the country. I got the fright of going to jail that caused me to run away. A month before that I had arranged with a ship master to send my wife and daughters home. I had not paid the passage money when the Sheriff's officer came to me. There are several transactions between Mr. Bapty and me which are not entered. I told my solicitor's clerk of them, but I did not understand how to frame a schedule. I had never seen one in my life before. I

AN OWER TRUE TALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The following is a true story. If you can find space for its insertion, it may perhaps kindle a sympathy in the hearts of some readers not altogether unproductive of good results.

A few days ago I stood by the side of a dying girl; her age was seventeen, and this is her history: She was the youngest child in a large family. Her mother was the widow of a clerk in a City bank, who died suddenly, leaving his wife and children destitute. Her sisters went out as governesses; she remained at home until increasing want rendered it necessary for her, too, to make her own living. She found employment as a daily governess. She walked each day four miles to and from her work, and received a few shillings a week. All day long she toiled, getting no food until she reached home in the evening. Who does not remember the hot summer of last year? Through the glare of that cloudless season this poor child starved on. The sun withered up flower and shrub, and also withered the brain of the daily governess. Day by day her strength melted away; at last, she broke down. She could go no more to the daily lesson; it was too late now to give her food, kindly smiles, or more wages. Her cry from morn to night as she rocked to and fro, pressing her hands on her burning forehead, was, "Mother, mother, my brain is gone." One day she was found with one hand copying verses from the Bible; with the other she had gashed herself with a knife. It was then I first heard of the case. I advised her mother to send her to a hospital for the insane. My advice was taken. I often went to inquire after her. I found the place full of governesses, and all that kindness could do seemed to be done for them. She soon became a raving lunatic. One day I took two of her sisters to see her. It was their first visit to the hospital and they brought some flowers to give the patient. They were just in time to see her die. In her cell with an angel smile on her young face lay the little governess. She had fought the fight of life to its bitter end, and all was over now; and with a look as though she blessed the world which killed her, her young spirit passed away to God. There was a post mortem examination. Congestion of the brain was the cause of her death—hard work, they said, the cause of the congestion. A little food, a little kind thoughtfulness on the part of those who employed her, might have saved her life and the broken heart of her widowed mother.

The birds were singing gaily, the sun was shining brightly, as they laid her by her father's side in a quiet country grave. There were few mourners, but some poor children and an old cripple, whom she taught and to whom she read the Bible on Sundays—her only holidays—came some miles to see the last of the little teacher.

Sir, in telling this story I do not cast blame on any one, but I hope those who read it, if they employ governesses, will remember that human creatures are not mere machines; and, if they see them fagged and worn, will think of the story of this poor child, whose soul now rests in a kindlier world than this.—I am, Sir yours, &c., MEMO.

May 18.

SCHAMYL.

SCHAMYL, a recent report from St. Petersburg informed us, was about to start on a pilgrimage to Mecca. If the story be true, a certain historic importance attaches to the event. Of Islam, as a creed militant, the sometime Prophet and Chief of the Circassians is among the last exponents. It was his mission in life to fight the battle of the Crescent against the Cross, and that mission he fulfilled with a courage and a heroism worthy of better fortune. For a quarter of a century Schamyl, by his energy and daring, retarded the Russian conquest of the Caucasus; and if considerations of policy had not hindered the Western Powers from lending any effective aid to the Circassian Abd-el-Kader during the Crimean war, the course of Muscovite progress in Western Asia might have received a permanent check. When, however, the Treaty of Paris was signed, without any guarantees for the independence of Circassia, the cause of the mountaineers became hopeless; ten years ago Schamyl and his men gave up the conflict, and surrendered to the Russians. Since his capture the old chief has been treated with the courtesy due to a gallant foe. He has lived at Moscow as a State pensioner of Russia, and has been treated with marked courtesy by the Imperial Court. On the occasion of the marriage of the Tsarovitch he came to St. Petersburg at the special invitation of the Emperor; and he was among the most conspicuous personages in the assemblage, of notabilities gathered together at the Winter Palace, to honour the heir of the English Crown. There is nothing improbable in the notion that the grand old warrior should desire, before he dies, to make the pilgrimage to the grave of Mahomet, which every true Mussulman deems a matter of duty. But if the Russian Government permit the journey, the fact will prove clearly that, in Muscovite opinion, the resistance of Circassia is extinct beyond the possibility of revival. —*Daily Telegraph.*

WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND.

A LECTURE under this title was delivered on May 10 in the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, M. A., the celebrated American orator. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson was announced to take the chair, and great disappointment was felt, and in fact expressed, by the audience when a letter was read announcing that his excellency was too ill to fulfil his promise.

The lecturer, whose language throughout was very eloquent, commenced by a vindication of the title of his lecture. In a few touching sentences he spoke of his affliction of blindness, and said he had, up and down the broad continent from which he came, been regarded by white, red, and black men almost as one of God's favoured creatures. Thus, instead of being blind, he was Argus-eyed, for a hundred eyes were always ready to do him service. England was a singularly fitting place for a blind man to make observations. One might go to Runnymede and see a meadow, to Smithfield and see a cattle market; but to the inward vision the one was a battle-field, sacred to freedom for ever; the other a spot where men loved not their lives, but laid them down for the truth. After an amusing description of the delivery of his first letter of introduction in England to prove that although a stranger might at first judge an Englishman to be full of reserve, it would soon be apparent that there was beneath our seeming cold exterior a hearty and genuine hospitality, the lecturer next spoke of his visit to the House of Commons, of the associations called up by Westminster Abbey, Westminster Hall, and the corridors of the House. When he got within he listened with all his ears, expecting to be awed and entranced. He listened and felt himself, to prove whether he were actually awake. He went into the House of Lords, and heard the same kind of thing; sometimes even more so. He came back to the House of Commons again, and gave his attention to what was passing, and heard the reply of a Minister to some question, and came to the conclusion that he was indeed studying eloquence under difficulties. There was a vast deal of difference between the oratory of the British Parliament and that of the stump or Congress. It seemed to him that the House of Commons was composed of gentlemen who came to talk over business in a quiet and unpretending manner, which bore no resemblance to the high falutin and Buncombe eloquence of his own country. When the English senator began to talk he appeared to begin to weigh his words carefully instead of using the first half-dozen synonyms that were uppermost. It was soon evident to him that the familiar style of voluminous vociferation, vehement oratory, and driving of a substantive and six adjectives through every idea, was not in vogue here. In conclusion, Mr. Milburn said that the homes of England were the secret of her history, character, and strength, and the English claimed his admiration as a people reverent of antiquity, studious of history, weighing precedent, suspicious of novelty, doubtful at times even of progress, and in whom memory is stronger even than hope.

CURIOSITIES IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

Not long ago a Dr. Godrich endeavoured to get a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery committed by her, and he failed because the jury believed, not only that the wife was guilty, but that the husband was guilty also. There was nothing unusual in this. The annals of the Divorce Court are filled with cases in which similar attempts have miscarried owing to the evidence having told both ways with equal force. But the sequel in this case is so novel as to merit special attention. In the first place, Dr. Godrich formally charged one of the chief witnesses against him with perjury. He proved his case to the satisfaction of a jury, and the guilty person was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. This was a practical and conclusive way of showing that the jury had been misled in the former case, and that he had been seriously wronged. Mrs. Godrich, following in the same path, likewise instituted proceedings against a witness whose sworn testimony had induced the jury to consider her chargeable with adultery. In this case also the crime of perjury has been proved. The result is, that two parties whose mutual guilt had been proclaimed in one Court of Justice have succeeded in demonstrating their innocence in another Court. Shall we conclude, then, that the justice which is denied in the Divorce Court can always be obtained in the Central Criminal Court? Not so. It was a mere accident which enabled the truth to be elicited in the present case. The false witnesses had acted their despicable parts very unskilfully. Besides, the incriminated husband and wife displayed a determination by no means common in their respective endeavours to vindicate their characters. Had it not been for the rule which seals the mouths alike of the accuser and the accused the first jury might not have believed in the guilt of Dr. and Mrs. Godrich, nor might these witnesses have been tempted to perjure themselves. If such a change were made in the law as would enable the several parties to give upon oath their versions of their stories, and to withstand the searching examination which would test their veracity, the facts would in many cases be sifted with a thoroughness which is now impossible. Such a change has been provided for in a Bill which his under the consideration of the House of Commons. That Bill, as introduced by Mr. Denman, was calculated to remedy a crying evil. It has been mutilated by rendering its provisions inapplicable to such a case as that of Dr. Godrich and his wife. Yet it is in cases like these that the salutary effects of the reform would be the most marked. There is yet time to render the Bill of general application. The Divorce Court may be no credit to the nation, but the existence of that Court is not half so scandalous as the possibility that, owing to the imperfection of the method of procedure therein, injustice may be wrought while legal forms are observed, and the suitors for redress be made to suffer a penalty as grievous as the wrong of which they complain.—*Daily News.*

THAT BOY OF NORCOTT'S.*

(Saturday Review.)

IF compelled to choose between the rough, hasty work of a man of talent and experience, and the laboured effort of a dull but conscientious novice, we conceive that few people would find much difficulty in making their election. The gleaning of the grapes of the one would be better than the fullest vintage of the other. But want of care is less venial than a mistake in one's vocation, and we protest against being driven to such an alternative at all. Except occasionally, towards his third volume, when he has dashed into a subject too hastily and got thoroughly bored with his characters, Mr. Lever rarely sinks to dulness, and in *That Boy of Norcott's* he is never dull. Something of the *verve* and vigour of Charles O'Malley and Jack Hinton lingers still, and carries you along in spite of yourself. But all the time you have a presentiment that your course will end in disappointment, and when you come to the end and find your fears realized, if you are not indignant, it is only because you have been preparing yourself. Mr. Lever knows the world well, but it must be confessed that he presumes very often on the innocence of the bulk of his readers, and if he did not carry them off with a confidence that will not be criticized, more of his incidents would be condemned as extravagantly unnatural. In a quiet way Mr. Lever works hard, and not unsuccessfully, to demonstrate the absurdity of the saying that truth is stranger than fiction. We are aware that human nature is a strange tissue of inconsistencies, but in this book, in the personages on whom the author bestows most pains, he weaves it into patterns that are simply monstrous, while of others that ought to be among the most prominent he barely indicates the outlines. When we come to the close of the story, the lady who, as it turns out, was its heroine, is scarcely better known to us than to the hero who marries her. Taken in its several chapters it is generally good and animated, with much that is fresh and original. Read it as a whole, and you are distressed by the perpetual want of sequence in plot, thought, and characters. The impression it gives is that the writer shaped his conceptions from the caprice of the moment, and that he had been too impatient in the execution to care to bring each part of his work into keeping with the rest. Still we admit that art gains whenever men like Mr. Lever have opportunities of acquiring fresh experience of life, and we are indebted for several most graphic sketches to the new ground which our Consul at Trieste has broken on the Eastern Adriatic. The scenes in the *Schloss* in Hungary too are good, although perhaps he has scarcely made so much of them as he might have done, and the local colouring is too vague to give us much assurance of the vividness of the author's impressions.

The title—*That Boy of Norcott's*—strikes us as a taking one, although it proves to be fanciful enough, as the story proceeds to unfold itself. The hero is the son of a rich and reckless baronet, Sir Roger Norcott, whose eccentricities have made him much better known than respected. Oddly enough, wherever the son goes, by a strange series of coincidences he hears himself spoken of as "that boy of Norcott's," and he accepts the form of words as pregnant with slight and unmeaning. In accomplishments of mind and person, and in unsuspected resources of both that only wait occasions to elicit them, he is a good deal of an Admirable Crichton. But the difference between creations of this sort by a man like Mr. Lever, and analogous ones by his sisters of the pen, is that theirs shock our common sense at every turn, and make us laugh where we ought to stare, while we find ourselves receiving his with a sort of respectful admiration, and only come upon reflection to wonder where these prodigies can have picked up all they know. Young Norcott was born in Ireland of an Irish mother, and it was part of his Hibernian birthright to take naturally to the saddle, and which his little world with noble horsemanship; but he must have been almost a Mezzofanti to master foreign tongues as he did. He is the child of a marriage of caprice rather than of love, which his father made with the daughter of a small shopkeeper by way of amusing himself in his country quarters, by a touch at the beginning of the book, which he may have afterwards forgotten, Mr. Lever betrays us into what must be a false impression of Sir Roger's character. We are led to think that, under its cynical, repelling surface, there must be sluices of tenderness to which his son has the key, and we have no doubt whatever that they will be unlocked sooner or later. In a trial in which he claims possession of the child, the assorted marriage had been followed by a separation), the father gave his evidence with a certain hard defiance of opinion. The child is taken from him. "Will you leave me, Digby?" said the father, "and his lips trembled and his cheek blanched as he uttered the words. The boy sprang into his arms, and kissed him wildly and passionately; and the two clung to each other in close embrace, and their sobs echoed through the now silent court." But as Sir Roger is represented afterwards as reserved and self-controlled to excess, a *roué* with scarcely a trace of heart, such a scene is improbable to extravagance. Sir Roger, as we see him, had feelings too weak to get the better of the most impulsive girl, and, had they been a hundred times more intense, his iron self-control is represented as strong enough to keep them down.

If we can once persuade ourselves that this notoriously embarrassed man had unlimited credit, and that this old man of the world let himself be preyed upon habitually by adventurers whom he saw through and despised, the life in his mansion near Brussels, and the talk of the parasites that filled it, is very good. There is something dramatic in the way in which the boy, brought from his humble home in Ireland, where he had been reared in piety and poverty by his mother, is dropped into the Monte-Christo-like extravagance of his father's house, and the society of the set who profit by it. His worthy parent takes a vicious satisfaction in precipitating his son at this tender age into the path he has been following himself, and one of his hangers-on—who is in orders, and waiting in the hope of a living—is, under the title of tutor, charged with the boy's initiation. What would have become of him under such auspices and surrounded by such seductions, we know not, for luckily a chill of adversity comes to brace him. While travelling with his tutor as a young man of fortune, he hears from a stolid Swiss banker, who tells it unsympathisingly as a matter of business, that his father has formally renounced him, and that he has to begin the world on his own account with £40. This Herr Heinfetter is persuaded to get rid of him by giving him an introduction to a correspondent at Fiume, and, thus tumbled to the very bottom of the social ladder, the youth is condemned to climb it painfully from the yard where he is set to count the staves brought there for shipment. The removal of his hero from the conventionalities of dissipated life to a sphere which is as new to us as to him gives Mr. Lever opportunities which he is not slow to use. Mr. Lever is not tempted, by finding himself in romantic and little visited countries, to fall into a fault which is often committed with far less excuse, and to overload his pages with panoramas of scenery. Yet he describes with so much of visible truth and evident feeling, that for once we could wish for more; and he might have claimed our gratitude had he multiplied the clever touches in which he reproduces the picturesque outlines and gorgeous tints of the Istrian and Croatian coasts. The studies of the various specimens of half-civilized life that young Norcott met there, if slight, are effective, and their treatment is vigorous, if hasty. We cannot but praise Hanserl, the simple, cheerful, good-humoured little dwarf who instructed our hero in the duties of a valet, the vulgar, over-dressed clerks, with their provincial airs; Herr Oppovich, the wealthy head of the house, who has a suburban palace and gardens, their natural beauty scarcely assisted by art, which a Prince has asked to buy in vain; who lives for 364 days of the year in the strictest parsimony, and indicates his wealth with a lavishly ostentatious *fete* on the 365th. One of the most amusing—and, we must add, one of the least probable—is Gustave de Maucac, *soi-disant* French aristocrat, a traveller to the first. Expatriated to these desolate shores, he rattles on in the genuine tone of the *flaneur* of the Boulevards, the man who revolves among the *cercles* and *coulisses*, the Café Anglais and the Mason Doré. He talks and acts as if instead of being a subordinate with modest emoluments, he had unlimited credit with the house he serves. We know that Norcott's salary was small enough, but he lives on it pretty comfortably, for when M. Marsac drops in on him to make his acquaintance, he gives him *carte-blanche* to order supper and champagne, produces genuine Cubas, and pleads guilty to drinking Bordeaux out of *mousseline* glasses. Young Norcott mounts rapidly in the confidence of the house. The fair Sara Oppovich, handsome, haughty, and overbearing, turns out to be the *ea ex machina* to whom he owes his rise. She is the guiding spirit of the establishment, directs its transactions, and, beautiful as she is, is a thorough girl of business. He admires from a respectful distance, and although of course he never makes a declaration, it subsequently turns out that the impression has been mutual. Among the best things in the book are the letters he writes to her when absent on the business of the house, in which, although he does not venture on love, he devotes much space to topics of general interest, the discussion of which touches on the borders of friendship. She answers, thanking him for his remarks on ethnology, but objecting to his silence on the affairs of the firm. Norcott had been despatched on commissions of importance by the Drave to the Danube, and into Hungary. There is a spirited account of his posting across the Hungarian plains from Pesth to Schloss Hunyadi:—"No more the wild stretching galop cutting the snow-drift; no more the clear bells ringing through the frosty air; no more the eager landlord bustling to the carriage side, with his flagon of heated wine; no more that burning delight imparted by speed, a sense of power that intoxicates." Count Hunyadi, with a cloud on his business hay, not daring, and eccentric, is the very counterpart of his father; and as it chances, the two were intimate friends. And it also chances, by one of those coincidences on which novelists venture at a pinch, that Sir Roger was actually there at the time with the lady who passed for his wife, although absent on a hunting-party when his son arrived. Then came news that a boar frantic with wounds had ripped up the Englishman, and that he was lying at the point of death. Young Norcott reaches the dying man in time to be acknowledged as his lawful son, and finds himself a wealthy man.

We confess we were astonished to find him so easily extricated from the wood, while we thought him still in its depths. He had an interview at the Schloss with Madame Cleremont, his father's *chere amie*, with whom he had used to be on the most affectionate terms, but who closed their conversation on this occasion by threatening implacable vengeance, and admitting that it was she who had thrown a duel on his hands a few days before. When she vanishes from the scene without doing him any hurt whatever, we grumble with the American landlord when Mark Tapley, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, came back alive from Eden: "It ain't the thing we did expect; we've been took in, you can't deny." Moreover, although Sir Roger had lived a life of profuse extravagance, and we are led to understand through the story that he can leave nothing but debts and creditors behind, his son finds himself in possession of a clear rent-roll of £10,000. Almost at the same moment the house of Oppovich comes to the ground. Our hero then learns that Sara had so interested herself in his family circumstances that it was to her his mother owed the pension she had received for some time back from an unknown source. In love and gratitude he offers his hand to his ruined benefactress,

* *That Boy of Norcott's.* By Charles Lever, London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1869.

and the curtain falls on their happiness. As will be seen, there are plenty of extravagances and inconsistencies in the book that the critic cannot overlook, but the reader, carried away by the flow of the story or the sparkle of the style, will be inclined to forgive them. Only, if he wishes to avoid disappointment, he must carefully guard against counting on an intelligible plot or a rational *denouement*.

"LIVERPOOL PEG."

A REMARKABLE tale of a child lost and found was told at the Manchester City Sessions on May 10. In December, 1860, a Mrs. Welsh was walking with her little girl in Liverpool when she met a destitute woman, took compassion on her, and took her to a beerhouse for refreshment. While talking there she suddenly missed the woman, and on looking round discovered that her child, which was only two years old, was also gone. Search was made for it, but in vain. The police were set to work, and every possible exertion made to discover the woman and the stolen little one, but no result came of it. The distracted mother broke up her home and travelled all over the country seeking the child; but for eight years her inquiries were baffled. Last March, however, she was in Manchester, telling the story of her sad loss and her painful search, and a woman present said she shouldn't wonder if Liverpool Peg had stolen it. The mother followed the clue and found the woman, and eventually found the child. It was eight years and a quarter since mother and child had been separated and the little one had been educated to crime. At the time of her discovery she was in the Ardwick Industrial School, whither she had been sent the second time for petty larceny. The little girl herself gave evidence against her kidnapper. The woman had brought her up as a beggar, educating her with a poker for a rod and forcing her to occasional theft. Her mother may not only be congratulated on the reward of her long and patient search, but on a timely rescue for her child from a life of crime. The thief was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and nobody will feel that the punishment is too severe.

A CALUMNY EXPOSED.

THE military letter of the *Times of India* says—

"A correspondence has been published respecting the transactions of Quartermaster Drake and Captain Rintoul, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, which attracts some attention. It appears that in 1856 Captain, then Lieutenant, Rintoul, exchanged from the 12th Lancers to the 4th Dragoon Guards. The officer with whom he exchanged had been lent £600 by Mr. Drake, being the extra money to purchase his lieutenancy. However, he left the regiment, not paying the money, and Mr. Drake was a loser. Upon hearing this Lieutenant Rintoul said that as he had got his lieutenancy for regulation, and did not want to make money by the service, he would let Mr. Drake have whatever extra money might be given by the cornet succeeding him, whenever he sold out or retired on half-pay. He took the latter step in 1867 and gave Mr. Drake £469, the balance—short of £600—being some deductions in connection with his exchange to half-pay which diminished the amount coming to him in respect of the cornetcy to £469, the sum handed to Mr. Drake. On receiving it Mr. Drake wrote a letter to Captain Rintoul, thanking him in the warmest terms for this act, which he described as one of spontaneous generosity, instead of the discharge of a pecuniary claim. However, Mr. Drake died shortly afterwards, and Captain Rintoul's letters were given to Lieutenant Harran, (between whom and Rintoul there had been a very bitter feeling) to read. A memorandum was found respecting the £469, and Mrs. Drake applied to Captain Rintoul for the balance of £131, which she alleged was due. Captain Rintoul repudiated the claim, upon which Mrs. Drake threatened an action. She took one, but it soon broke down, and she had to abandon it, paying costs. Captain Rintoul wrote a letter to the papers stating the fact and also professing his readiness to have the affair, as a matter of honour, put to arbitration. Meantime a son of Mr. Drake's writes to the papers saying that Captain Rintoul's statement is right. 'I could,' he says, 'upon oath corroborate the statement made by Captain Rintoul, that he never owed my father a penny of the £600 alleged to be owing, but that he made him a present of £469 out of noble generosity and consideration for the loss he would otherwise have sustained by the transaction. This assertion I can vouch for the accuracy and truth of, by many conversations with my father on the subject, and by having read several letters received by him from Captain Rintoul presenting him with the money.'"

Capt. Rintoul addressed the following letter to the *Army and Navy Gazette*.—"Sir,—I am sure your sense of fairness will induce you to afford me a little space, in order to remove an unjust imputation by which, owing to the forms of the law, I have been obliged to suffer for several months, but which those forms do not give me an opportunity of removing in the way I could wish, namely, by a full and public investigation. It will be in the recollection of those interested in the matter, that I was accused by Colonel Shute and Lieutenant Harran of dishonourable conduct in declining to pay the balance (£131) of a sum of £600, which was alleged to be owing by me to the late Quartermaster Drake of the 4th Dragoon Guards. I wrote an explanation at the time, showing by documents, bearing the signature of the Quartermaster Drake, that I never owed him anything, but that I had on the contrary voluntarily, and out of pure pity and generosity, made him a present of a sum of £469, to relieve him from a loss sustained by him through the default of a former officer of the regiment. I believe I also stated that between my present thus acknowledged and payments from the friends of the officer he was in the end no loser by the transaction, and that on the contrary he was in fact a considerable gainer. This statement of mine was contradicted generally by the representative of Mr. Drake, and the public was invited to await the result of an action to be taken against me for the recovery of the balance. Proceedings were accordingly commenced against me for the balance, as well as for several years' interest. It was, of course, well pleased at the prospect of a full and fair inquiry which should set me right with those who might have doubts about the truth of my statement. But that opportunity is denied me. The proceedings have been abandoned, the plaintiff paying costs, and the only means I have of correcting any false impressions that may have been formed is, with your permission, by giving publicity to the fact, and at the same time expressing my readiness even now to submit the matter, as a question of honour, to any impartial tribunal.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. RINTOUL, Captain, half pay,
4th Dragoon Guards."

THE DHOBY DONE FOR.

A FIRM in England, Messrs. F. Braby & Co., have just patented a self-acting washing machine. This apparatus, as its name implies, dispenses with ordinary labour of washing, and with the accompanying wear and tear of clothes. Steam and soap are the agents; but to produce the effect an action is brought about by streams of vapour permeating the articles to be cleansed and bleached, in ascending and descending currents more prompt and effective than any manipulation, the action and reaction of these counter currents being explainable on philosophic principles involved in the scientific arrangement of the machine. The apparatus consists of an ordinary oval washing kettle designed to be placed on a fire, and furnished with a patent attachment, consisting of a false bottom, metallic partition, and resting on a flange or rim, and perforated, two of the apertures at the longitudinal extremities admitting metallic tubes, the tubes, which may be increased to any desired number are wider at the bottom than at their outlets to which they gradually taper. Pieces of soap having been deposited at the base of the vessel, the false partition and pipes inserted, the clothes deposited, the cover put on, and the fire lighted, steam is no sooner generated than, escaping by every available aperture, it operates in the mode we have described. The vessel, it is plain, can be made of any size, of tin, copper, or other metal, and the pipes, on the joint action of which, in combination with the currents of steam and hot suds rising through other apertures in the false bottom, the effect depends, may be increased at will. The phenomenon witnessed of the circumlocutory motion induced constitutes a most interesting scientific fact, and as applied to the most laborious of manual occupations, and saving not only labour, but the wear and tear of materials, is calculated to come into extensive use.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CAPE GOLD FIELDS.

(Capetown Standard, April 3.)

UNLIKE the reports from the country which bears the euphonious name of "diamondiferous," those from the gold-fields are the very reverse of encoura ging Parties of diggers are returning daily from the neighbourhood of the Tatin, utterly wearied and disheartened. They have, in most cases, found gold, it is true, but not in payable quantities; and of course they are not in any mood to cry up the country. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these diggers were not only poor, and most of them inexperienced men, but that they had not the needful implements for prospecting on a grand scale. And, besides, it was said by Herr Mauch and others from the first, that the richer gold-fields lie far north of the Tatin. At present there is, as may be expected, a good deal of despondency in reference to the alleged auriferous wealth of South Africa; but Sir John Swinburne, with his gold-crushers, may probably soon be able to put a new face on the matter. Let us hope so, at any rate; for the prevailing uncertainty, and the gloomy prognostication in which some persons freely indulge, cannot but have a damaging effect in the mother country. The Australian diggers who arrived lately in Natal, and perhaps rather unreasonably expected the wonderful Government which exists in that lively colony to do something for them, have been disappointed in that fond hope. The reply to their appeal is, that, as they came to the colony without the invitation of the powers that be, they have no right, now that the object of their expedition has failed, to demand assistance at the hands of the colony. A great many colonists, however, took a different view of the situation. Admitting that the Government reply was in the main a reasonable one, they argued that, since the men were there, it would not do to leave them to starve. Public subscriptions were therefore raised, and two parties sent to prospect for gold in two different parts of the colony—for our home readers will remember that alluvial gold has already been discovered in some of the rivers, though, as in the case of the Tatin field, not in anything like payable quantities. Should aught come of these new explorations, it will be a most fortunate thing for the sister colony.

CUBA.

A CURIOUS incident has come to light in connection with the insurrection in Cuba. It has always been suspected that the rebellion was fed from Washington, and that the exaggerated accounts of its progress were manufactured in that city of false rumours for special use in Congress. We are now told that in December, 1867, several Cubans met Generals Garfield and Butler, Senators Morton and Nye, and other Congressmen, by appointment. The Cubans explained that a revolutionary society existed in the island, and that with proper support from the leading public men in America a blow would be struck for freedom at the first favourable opportunity. The revolution in Spain seemed to afford the occasion, and the Cuban insurgents began their work. General Butler promised his assistance in Congress to any project designed for the furtherance of the rebellion. "Nearly all the other gentlemen made like declarations, in a strain of fervid eloquence." A little earlier in the day one or other of these legislators had doubtless been declaiming against England in Congress for "sympathizing" with the South. But then, they would argue, Americans are more free than other nations, and consequently may speak when the rest of the world must sit silent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SUPPOSE THE UPPER HOUSE WERE ABOLISHED.

(Spectator.)

WE have been a little surprised that amidst all the recent discussions in the Upper House upon its own constitution no Peer has been found to suggest its total abolition. There must be a good many Peers to whom such a proposal, if made from within instead of from without, would be highly acceptable, and who would if it were carried instantly become very much greater personages in the Empire, and we rather wonder that no one of them has ventured to make the proposal. Many of them must be well aware that the popular theory on the subject is a pure delusion, based upon a party tradition, wholly inapplicable to existing circumstances. Up to 1833, no doubt, a willingness to "abolish the Lords" was the sign of an extreme Radical, because those who professed it implied in that short phrase a great many further steps, some of which were decidedly revolutionary. They proposed to abolish the Peerage as well as the House of Lords, thus producing at once a nominal equality, and intended, if that proved insufficient, to force a subdivision of property, after the system now almost universal on the Continent. The experience of the half-century has, however, greatly modified those views, which have again been softened by the slow but visible decay of privilege in all its more offensive forms. It has been found impossible, for example, to abolish titles on the Continent, "society" conceding what the law refuses to acknowledge, as, indeed, society does also in Great Britain. Nothing protects the title of, say, the Marquis of Hartington, except a general sense that it would be slightly snobbish to call in Mr. Cavendish, and the inferior titles are entirely unprotected by law. If Mr. John Smith chooses to call himself Sir John Smith, and can make other people address him as such, he is beyond all penalties, and the extreme rarity of the attempt shows how completely independent these labels are of law. No Act would, we are convinced, extinguish titles, and we doubt whether, except among a few *a priori* thinkers, there is now much wish to abolish them. The masses of Englishmen rather like to maintain many "orders" of society, the cultivated are beginning to dread the plutocracy rather than the aristocrats, and the dislike to titles, where it exists, tends rather towards a slightly contemptuous indifference than towards either hatred or envy. The Peerage might exist as an order years perhaps centuries, after it had ceased to possess legislative power; and if it did so contrive, there can be no doubt that the extinction of the Upper House would greatly increase its power. It would gain in great measure what it is so rapidly losing, a direct and important share in the control of great affairs. At present the Peers, being shut up in a House of their own and having no representative character are perfectly powerless to resist, or even seriously to modify, the declared will of the nation. A Tory majority of something like three to one is still compelled to pass house-hold suffrage Bills, because if it did not, they would in the long run be passed in its despite. If it resists, it has to resist all by itself, with its own strength alone, and the Order has not now strength sufficient for that. The chain between itself and that section of the community which agrees in opinion with it wants a link, and the Peers and County Members are separately defeated. If, on the other hand, the House of Lords were extinct, its prominent members would instantly reappear in the Commons, with all the strength of a representative character added to all the strength derivable from social position. The great landlords, in fact, would be selected to represent the land instead of the lesser landlords, or of their own nephews, and would do it, if not better, at all events with much more direct effect. At least fifty peers could be named who if they were eligible, would be certain of election by counties; and the fifty would affect legislation on great subjects far more than the whole body of Lords can at present, because they would supply leaders, nerve, and consistency to the fluid but still powerful mass of opinion, on both sides, which now lacks all three. The link would be repaired, and the Peers would for many years, at all events, resume their old leadership in the politics of the Empire. The gain to the political Peers would be very great, while the non-political Peers' would remain what they are now, social magnates of greater or less importance in the "world," in county politics, and in the general hurly-burly of English daily life. They would lose nothing except the right to attend debates, which, now that they have it, they decline to use. Nothing would be gained by the transaction, and that on the contrary he was in fact a considerable gainer. This statement of mine was contradicted generally by the representative of Mr. Drake, and the public was invited to await the result of an action to be taken against me for the recovery of the balance. Proceedings were accordingly commenced against me for the balance, as well as for several years' interest. It was, of course, well pleased at the prospect of a full and fair inquiry which should set me right with those who might have doubts about the truth of my statement. But that opportunity is denied me. The proceedings have been abandoned, the plaintiff paying costs, and the only means I have of correcting any false impressions that may have been formed is, with your permission, by giving publicity to the fact, and at the same time expressing my readiness even now to submit the matter, as a question of honour, to any impartial tribunal.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. RINTOUL, Captain, half pay,
4th Dragoon Guards."

THE DHOBY DONE FOR.

A FIRM in England, Messrs. F. Braby & Co., have just patented a self-acting washing machine. This apparatus, as its name implies, dispenses with ordinary labour of washing, and with the accompanying wear and tear of clothes. Steam and soap are the agents; but to produce the effect an action is brought about by streams of vapour permeating the articles to be cleansed and bleached, in ascending and descending currents more prompt and effective than any manipulation, the action and reaction of these counter currents being explainable on philosophic principles involved in the scientific arrangement of the machine. The apparatus consists of an ordinary oval washing kettle designed to be placed on a fire, and furnished with a patent attachment, consisting of a false bottom, metallic partition, and resting on a flange or rim, and perforated, two of the apertures at the longitudinal extremities admitting metallic tubes, the tubes, which may be increased to any desired number are wider at the bottom than at their outlets to which they gradually taper. Pieces of soap having been deposited at the base of the vessel, the false partition and pipes inserted, the clothes deposited, the cover put on, and the fire lighted, steam is no sooner generated than, escaping by every available aperture, it operates in the mode we have described. The vessel, it is plain, can be made of any size, of tin, copper, or other metal, and the pipes, on the joint action of which, in combination with the currents of steam and hot suds rising through other apertures in the false bottom, the effect depends, may be increased at will. The phenomenon witnessed of the circumlocutory motion induced constitutes a most interesting scientific fact, and as applied to the most laborious of manual occupations, and saving not only labour, but the wear and tear of materials, is calculated to come into extensive use.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CAPE GOLD FIELDS.

(Capetown Standard, April 3.)

UNLIKE the reports from the country which bears the euphonious name of "diamondiferous," those from the gold-fields are the very reverse of encoura ging Parties of diggers are returning daily from the neighbourhood of the Tatin, utterly wearied and disheartened. They have, in most cases, found gold, it is true, but not in payable quantities; and of course they are not in any mood to cry up the country. It is to be borne in mind, however, that these diggers were not only poor, and most of them inexperienced men, but that they had not the needful implements for prospecting on a grand scale. And, besides, it was said by Herr Mauch and others from the first, that the richer gold-fields lie far north of the Tatin. At present there is, as may be expected, a good deal of despondency in reference to the alleged auriferous wealth of South Africa; but Sir John Swinburne, with his gold-crushers, may probably soon be able to put a new face on the matter. Let us hope so, at any rate; for the prevailing uncertainty, and the gloomy prognostication in which some persons freely indulge, cannot but have a damaging effect in the mother country. The Australian diggers who arrived lately in Natal, and perhaps rather unreasonably expected the wonderful Government which exists in that lively colony to do something for them, have been disappointed in that fond hope. The reply to their appeal is, that, as they came to the colony without the invitation of the powers that be, they have no right, now that the object of their expedition has failed, to demand assistance at the hands of the colony. A great many colonists, however, took a different view of the situation. Admitting that the Government reply was in the main a reasonable one, they argued that, since the men were there, it would not do to leave them to starve. Public subscriptions were therefore raised, and two parties sent to prospect for gold in two different parts of the colony—for our home readers will remember that alluvial gold has already been discovered in some of the rivers, though, as in the case of the Tatin field, not in anything like payable quantities. Should aught come of these new explorations, it will be a most fortunate thing for the sister colony.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London. | Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France). | Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion). | Shanghai.
Calcutta. | Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. | The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11⅜ "
3 do. 1/11⅝ "
2 do. 1/11⅞ "
1 do. 1/12 "
On demand 1/10⅝ "
On Scotland 1/10⅝ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.